

Friday,
Oct. 14, 1977

Vol. 39, No. 3

the chart

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, Mo. 64801

21-1
Mid-term

Next Week

Free on Campus

Site selection causes minor battle

By STAN HERRIN

AND

KENT MALINOWSKI

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Southwest Missouri is the subject of a

harmful battle within the

National Weather Service.

For over a year, the Weather Service has struggled to reach a con-

clusion regarding site locations for

NOAA weather transmitters in the

area.

NOAA WEATHER radio is a

system providing continuous taped

weather information as well as im-

mediate emergency weather broad-

casts such as tornado watches and

warnings, storm warnings and flood

warnings. Broadcasts are made on

a high band weather frequency,

receivers for which are available to

the public.

Equipment is scheduled for in-

stallation in southwest Missouri

within a month. Yet disagreement

still exists between the NWS offices

in Kansas City and Washington. The

Central Region office contends that

one 1,000 watt transmitter located

between Joplin and Springfield

would provide adequate, and in

some cases better service at a

reduced cost, than identical trans-

mitters in each city. Dr. Richard

E. Hallgren, Deputy Director of the

NWS in Washington, upon

Washington engineers' recom-

mendations, decided on the two

transmitter plan. In that plan, the

Joplin transmitter would be

operated remotely from the

Springfield weather service station

at the Springfield Municipal Air-

port.

THE CENTRAL REGION OF-
FICE has had objection to the

Joplin site as early as 1972, arguing that a Monett or Mt. Vernon site would be more feasible. NWS officials in Kansas City raised ob-
jections in at least ten pieces of correspondence dating from November 12, 1976, to July 14, 1977.

On March 30, 1977, the Weather Service located a newly constructed tower at Mt. Vernon. "We feel as if this site is optimum to serve the area," wrote Philip Calabrese, Chief of Meteorological Services for the NWS in Kansas City, in a memo to NWS Headquarters dated April 12, 1977.

Calabrese based this statement on a transmission test conducted by R. E. Leigh, owner of the Mt. Vernon tower, which is 900-1000 feet higher above sea level than either Joplin or Springfield, as well as many other areas.

THE CENTRAL REGION OF-
FICE's main objection to the Joplin site is that the signal will be carried well into Kansas and Oklahoma, areas not in the Springfield Weather Station's jurisdiction. The office is concerned about being responsible for a signal to those states, as there

is no immediate line of communication across state lines to the Springfield Weather Station. The only link between the Tulsa, Wichita, and Springfield offices is a commercial telephone line with an unlisted number, which could possibly be knocked out in severe weather. Weather information within Missouri is transmitted on a special hotline supplied by the Civil Defense. The circuit does not cross state lines, so it is only useful for in-state warnings and messages.

Weather Service personnel were

(continued on page 2)

Mid-term classes set in basic areas

Eight 100-level courses will begin Monday at Missouri Southern as part of an effort to "provide additional services for our students," according to Dr. Floyd Belk, vice-president in charge of academic affairs.

The courses will be beneficial for students who were unable to enroll at the beginning of the semester, for students who have dropped courses or for students who feel they can carry another class.

"For our regular enrolled students, there are a number of occasions where a student will find it profitable to pick up a course," Belk stated, adding, "A new student could pick up 12 hours."

THE SUCCESS OF the program this semester will probably determine whether it will be offered again in the future. Present plans call for eighth week courses to be printed in the spring

(continued on page 3)

Deadline . . .

Deadline for education majors to sign up to student teach next spring is tomorrow, Oct. 15, according to Robert Highland.

Bach . . .

Highland noted that it is very important for majors to contact him so that arrangements and placements can be taken care of before next semester.

Muriel Bach will present her one-woman show, "Lady, You're Rocking the Boat!" at 11 a.m. October 26 in Taylor Auditorium.

Bach's 50 minute program is composed of sketches about six women activists, including Lydia Pinkham, Gertrude Stein and Eleanor Roosevelt.

All costume and make-up changes are effected on stage in unbroken sequence.

The show has been called "a splendid example of the art of interpretation... She is one of the finest, and she works with consummate skill and exquisite good taste."

The show is sponsored by the Special Events Committee.

There is no admission charge for the performance, which is open to faculty, students and the public. The committee has sponsored two other events this semester - a Korean folk dance recital and Colin Jackson.

Interviews . . .

Several companies will be conducting interviews on campus during the month of October, according to the Placement Office.

Thomas C. Cusack will interview accounting majors, with at least a 2.8 GPA, on October 19.

The Burroughs-Wellcome Company will interview all majors on October 21 and Baird, Kurtz and Dobson will interview accounting majors on October 24.

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terviews, students must be an alumnus, December, 1977 or May 1978 graduate and must have credentials on file with the Placement Office.

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Ron Frala from the State Auditor's Office will interview December accounting graduates with a B.S. degree from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Oct. 17.

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Weather station site causes minor battle

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concerned with this problem, as early as December 23, 1976, when Central Region Director Charles G. Knudson recommended a Monett or Mt. Vernon location. "This way we can cover the southwest part of the state, the immediate Joplin and Springfield metro areas, yet keeping Class A coverage out of Kansas and Oklahoma eliminating our border operational problems during severe weather. Moving the Yates Center transmitter to Chanute will provide coverage to southeast Kansas and the Tulsa transmitter will provide coverage to most northeast Oklahoma counties."

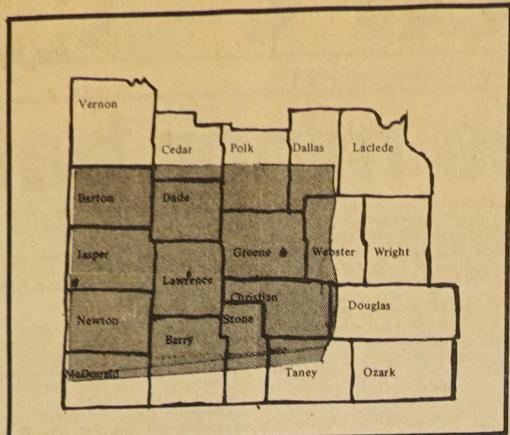
Calabrese later echoed Knudson's concern, in a letter dated July 14, 1977. "We estimate there could be a delay of up to 30 minutes in getting warnings from Kansas and Oklahoma during outbreak situations."

ANOTHER WRINKLE complicating the situation is a staffing problem at Springfield. To operate the two transmitters from Springfield, a staff increase is needed to handle the work load. One man has been added, but Weather Service officials in Kansas City state that one person is not enough. Hallgren told The Chart he realized staffing would be a problem and that both transmitters would be limited in their programming and content until the staffing problem is resolved.

Deputy Director Hallgren has other ideas, however.

"I know of the questions that have been raised as to whether we could operate and provide an adequate service to the metropolitan area of Joplin and the metropolitan area of Springfield by just operating from one site halfway between, near Mt. Vernon," said Hallgren in a telephone interview October 5.

"I reviewed this very closely with my engineers and my people in Kansas City, and while there were disagreements as to just how well one station would serve both locations, I concluded that if I were to put as the most important thing good weather service to both areas, I had to put two in. Because the location at Mt. Vernon is 34 to 38 miles from both Joplin and



ON MARCH 30, 1977, local engineers conducted a test using an 80 watt transmitter atop the Mt. Vernon tower. The outline indicates the range of a strong, audible signal.

Springfield, this would put both Joplin and Springfield on the fringe of the broadcast for NOAA weather radio. Many people in the area would not get good reception, in my judgement."

Hallgren went on to say, "There's no doubt that it costs more money to operate two stations rather than one. That's simple and straightforward."

"We have a system whereby for all sites we make computations based on the terrain and the trans-

mitter characteristics ... we know you can pick up a signal from Joplin and Springfield. It's a matter of how strong the signals is, how good a receiver would you have to have, how variable is that signal over a period of time, et cetera."

"I stand behind my decision," continued Hallgren. "I am man enough to admit that it is a judgment call, but this is something we're paid to do every day."

Have you ever thought of studying in a foreign country?

John Hundley of Joplin, a Missouri Southern student, recently arrived on the campus of Wagner College in Bregenz, Austria, one of 47 students from 26 colleges selected to study there.

The students will live with an Austrian family while pursuing their studies. They will also participate in a college-sponsored travel program that will include some of the continent's greatest cities.

"John has been planning this for a number of years," commented

JUST HOW MUCH more will the extra transmitter cost? The breakdown of the cost of operating the remote transmitter in Joplin from Springfield is as follows:

Extra equipment	\$40,000
Interconnection costs/year	\$1,800
Extra personnel/year	\$20,000
Power/year	\$2,000
Transmitter maintenance	\$2,000
Recorder maintenance	\$3,000

Transmitter shelters at Joplin \$ 6,000.
total \$74,800

In addition, if only one transmitter is installed in southwest Missouri, it would free one transmitter to be placed in southeast Missouri, long an area of severe weather. According to the St. Louis Weather Service office, in a memo dated November 12, 1970, "Tornado and population statistics indicate

the need for a radio in southwest Missouri."

Although the decision was in Washington to go with two transmitters, one in Springfield and one remote unit in Joplin, it was a popular one with weather service personnel in Kansas City. Marized Krudwig, "It will be a mistake that we here in the region will have to live with. I fail to see opposition on the part of the headquarter to accept the recommendation for change."

Kemm card collector

By DARREN DISHMAN

Chart Staff Reporter
Ray Narleski, Jose Vidal, Don Mossi, Billy Bruton....the list goes on and on.

To the non-baseball enthusiast, these names probably seem foreign, but for the growing number of baseball card collectors, such as freshman Ron Kemm, these names are as American as George Washington. One of the many sports collectors across the land and one of the few on Southern's campus, Kemm expressed his enthusiasm toward his hobby by saying, "I started collecting cards in 1966, and I plan on collecting them all my life."

Kemm's love for the hobby stems from his childhood, during which he had a "strong interest in baseball." Because of this interest, he said, "I used to buy cards all the time and I just kept saving them." He noted, "As I grew older, I found that it gave me sort of a satisfaction, and from there I began to develop quite an interest in cards."

Secondly, he searches through junk stores and antique stores looking for low prices and good buys on some older cards. But he noted, "The junk dealers usually know cards are worth something and they'll tend to overprice them, but generally you can get pretty good deals."

ONCE HE GAINED an interest in sports collecting, Kemm began using three methods common to the hobby in order to expand his collection.

First he subscribes to Sports Collectors Digest, which is a major publication in the sport collecting world. This magazine, he feels, aids his collection greatly. "They will let you know what is going on in the hobby and give you names of other collectors." He also added, "they tell you what new items are coming out, and what old ones are being found."

Secondly, he searches through junk stores and antique stores looking for low prices and good buys on some older cards. But he noted, "The junk dealers usually know cards are worth something and they'll tend to overprice them, but generally you can get pretty good deals."

KEMM ALSO ATTENDS baseball card conventions in order to expand his collection. At a convention he finds he is able to "observe other collections, and compare them with my own." He also finds that at a convention he is given the opportunity to purchase or trade for certain cards that he might otherwise never be in a position to even see them.

From his early days of buying baseball cards, Kemm has gone on to amass quite a collection. He estimates his collection to contain about 15,000 cards, numerous autographs, magazines and other sport's novelties. With this large quantity of sports material lying around, storage appears to be a problem.

Kemm stated, "I've got a lot of cards put away in filing cabinets, but too many of them are stuck in shoe boxes." Concerning his more valuable cards Kemm said: "I put them in plastic containers especially designed for baseball cards, which keeps them in good shape." Storage, is a problem, but one that is secondary when compared to the two major problems of the hobby: inflation and fraud.

INFLATION IS AS apparent in sports collecting as it is everywhere else, Kemm states. "It has affected the hobby quite a bit, especially in the last couple of years. Some collectors find themselves using sport collecting as a means of profit, rather than a fulfillment of a hobby." He added, "they more or less just want to make their money."

This puts the burden upon the true collector in terms of the amount of money he has to pay to complete sets. It also tends to discourage any young collector from pursuing the hobby simply because he cannot afford the cards.

Another major problem faced by sports collecting is fraud. Kemm finds this to be true of only one collector. "Since most of this is by's transactions, are not through the mail, Kemm finds most of the fraud comes from advertising." He continued, "a dealer will give the impression you are getting a great deal, and collector will sometimes end pretty disappointed when receives what he ordered."

HE LATER ADDED, "it is just risk you have to take sometimes. But a solution may have been found in that collectors are getting together and warning each other about certain dealers. Kemm added; "Sports Collectors Digest writes up the names of reputable dealers and warns collectors not to deal with them. So see, word gets around."

Lack of time can also prove to be a problem in the serious collector. Kemm relates, "In the summer I find myself spending much time with cards, preparing for conventions, checklist and so on. During school there is so little free time, with homework and usually just take a break from collecting." Kemm also finds the you go through different phases moods as a collector. He said, "There are times when you want to spend most of your time working your hobby, but there are also times when you need to kind of slack off."

ONE SEEMINGLY insignificant problem faced by today's sport collector is that public tends to view his hobby as being immature. At one time Kemm believed this statement to be true, but he said, "I have now found that most of the collectors I have seen are much older than myself and this has caused me to change my views."

He added, "I have also found that when I tell my friends I collect cards, they are surprised, but they don't pressure me about it." Kemm believes that as society becomes more aware of how widespread the hobby is, and of how many adults are collectors, this feeling will continue to decline.

Ron Kemm, a firm supporter of his hobby, believes that the major aspect of sport collecting which causes it to rise above most other hobbies is its variety. He said, "Sports collecting includes such a wide variety of material you have cards, autographs, pictures from publications and four sports from which to choose." He continued, "take stamp collecting. It has various aspects as well as collecting does, but after all, a stamp is a stamp, and a coin is a coin."

Hundley studying in Austria

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The students will live with an Austrian family while pursuing their studies. They will also participate in a college-sponsored travel program that will include some of the continent's greatest cities.

"John has been planning this for a number of years," commented

Harold Bodon, director of the program at Missouri Southern.

According to Bodon, Hundley was about the fifth student to go abroad in the past few years.

Anyone interested in the study program should contact Bodon in his office, L-17.

Energy order called 'positive step'

understanding the project from Bob Puffinbarger of Empire District.

Dr. Elick explained, "where it all started, in a February 23, 1976 letter to Val Finlayson, Energy Advisor to the Governor of Utah, and Director of Research for the Utah Power and Light Company, when he wrote,

"About three summers ago in 1973, I was a participant in a very enjoyable NSF Systems Sciences Summer Institute for college teachers at Utah State University, Logan. Since that time I have played with an idea regarding an untapped Hydroelectric power source which does not need a large vertical dam or hydrostatic head. Of course, the implementation of such an idea is perhaps fairly complicated, but I have great faith in technology and engineering. I do have some ideas on the transduction of the osmotic energy into electrical energy, but feel that this bridge is best crossed with the help of engineers."

In August of this year, Dr. Elick made a trip to Salt Lake City and talked with the Utah Power and Light People. He commented, "I'm hoping the University of Utah at Salt Lake City will put a graduate

student on it. With the lake at his back door step, it would be ultra-convenient. I can be an advisor or consultant at best, but I can't do it myself because I am not an engineer."

WHEN QUESTIONED AS to whether he had submitted the idea to the US Energy research and Development Administration, Dr. Elick said, "I still haven't. They are now being reorganized. Carter is making a cabinet-level branch out of them, but I do plan to go through the private Electrical Power Research Institute, but I've submitted nothing yet, pending talks with the people at the University of Utah.

"If we do want to use EPRI, we shouldn't patent the idea, because there is no working model to patent. The scale of a possible trial model almost prohibits this idea from going through normal patenting channels.

Also, since this is a teaching institution, I don't have the resources or time to develop it further here or have a patent search done to see if this has ever been

proposed before. If it were, patented personal money could be gained, but even without a patent MSSC could receive recognition for having worked on the project before, and mention might be made of all the faculty members and students who participated in the seminar."

The theory of osmotic pressure as a possible source of energy is based on the principal that fresh water is attracted to saline water. Salt is the major "fuel" in this thermodynamic relationship, and a fairly cheap one. Dr. Elick conceded, however, that "salt in this area may be impure, and couldn't be used."

He went on to say that this would provide only a small problem, since what little salt we would use could be shipped in, and quantities would tend not to be a major factor since, "...we could recycle the salt by setting up solar distilling units to distill the water off and retain the salt."

Dr. Elick also indicated that area water levels would not be affected greatly, since water could be recycled as well. "We'd have to use greenhouse-like structures," he said, "or make our own small Salt Lake."

New Madrid 'quake among world's strongest

By SAMMY ROETTO

Chart Staff Writer

Missouri made geological history when, in the winter of 1811-12, a series of quakes shook the southeast corner of the state and affected an estimated 30-50 thousand square miles. This series of three major shocks is believed to be the most powerful to have ever occurred in the world, relates Jan Tupper, geologist for Allgeier, Martin and Associates.

"The magnitude was probably greater than any earthquake known before or since in the world," says Tupper. "But there were no instruments in those years to record it. Another problem was that there was no major damage to judge it by. A few barns, a cow or two was perhaps the major casualties. Today if you have an earthquake of perhaps half the magnitude, the damage jumps up into the millions of dollars but there were no large settlements in the area back then."

History records three major tremors during a period of three months. The first occurred on December 16, 1811, at 2 a.m., the second followed on January 23, 1812, and the final one came a couple of weeks later on February 7. However, in between the major quakes and for months thereafter the earth was in a state of constant unrest.

"What was occurring," explains Tupper, "was that you were having what is known as after shocks. The earth would bulge up, break, then settle back down, bulge, break, and so on with the period of settlement being the after shock. It is said this continued for nearly a year after the last major shock."

AS PREVIOUSLY mentioned, damage and loss of life was minimal due to the fact that the area was sparsely populated. During this period of time, Indians proved the main deterrent to settlement of this

region. However, reports of the time by New Madrid residents and boatmen on the nearby Mississippi River produce many frightening tales.

Rivermen of that time reported that the Mississippi rose out of its bank and placed them on dry ground," says Tupper. "Then, without their doing anything, the river came back, picked them up, and placed them back in the main channel."

A letter written in 1816 by one of the residents of the town of New Madrid paints a picture of what occurred during the first quake of the series. The author of the letter, Mrs. Eliza Bryan, relates that the earthquake was "accompanied by a very awful noise, resembling loud but distant thunder...which was followed in a few minutes by the complete saturation of the atmosphere with sulphurous vapor. The screams of the affrighted inhabitants running to and fro, not knowing where to go or what to do, the cries of the fowls and the beasts...the cracking of trees falling, and the roaring of the Mississippi, the current of which was retrograde for a few minutes...formed a scene truly terrible."

"The SECOND PROBLEM Tupper sees is that of the mines in the area which are the product of years of lead and zinc mining. In almost all cases, these mines are filled with water, a substance geologists consider as noncompressible. With this being the case, Tupper contends that if a quake should occur, the water in the mines would hold up the land over it, with one exception.

"If the quake should be of such a magnitude, say 6 or 7 on the Richter scale, that the crust is cracked below the mines," he explains, "the water could run out leaving the mines empty and leaning on the original pillars. How strong the pillars are would determine whether or not there would be a cave-in. In recent years, the suggestion has been made of pumping the water out of these mines for industrial use. Some of us have opposed that move because if they were to pump all the water out, there would be the distinct possibility for a cave-in."

Another phenomena which occurred during this time were the land waves. The naturalist John J. Audubon who was traveling in Kentucky at the time, reported these occurrences and described the land as waving like a gentle sea.

"The crust had a tendency to split into horizontal layers and rather than break up," says Tupper, "they just pushed up, then after a period of time went down causing a rocking motion."

TODAY, ONE would have a hard time finding any evidence of the New Madrid quake, contends Tupper. The rocking motion which caused the land waves also covered up most of the traces of the occurrence, he says.

Joplin a candidate for earthquakes?

(continued from page 1)

This would cause extensive damage directly above the anticline and for probably a half mile on either side depending upon how strong the earthquake was."

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Tupper feels that cave-ins, shifting of the mines, and loss of the mine waters could actually affect the area much more so than if we were not on mine grounds. He contends that if we were not on mine grounds we'd feel the shock and that would be the extent of it.

"I believe," Tupper says, "that being on mine ground would extend the action over several months. Months after the earthquake would be droppings and cave-ins. That's where the danger lies."

He continues, "I don't want to sound like a doomsayer because I don't think there's any imminent possibility of an earthquake causing a severe problem. All I mean to say is if there is an earthquake of moderate magnitude we're going to be susceptible to some damage

TWO MINES OCCUR near Missouri Southern, these being the Old and New Dividend Mines, according to Dr. Gerald Elick, associate professor of biology and geology at Southern. However, he feels that there is little to be concerned about due to the size of the buildings situated over these mines.

"The police academy, I believe, is over or near one of the mines while

"About the only thing suggestive of what happened are a number of natural streams which run parallel to each other," says Tupper. "They run north and south in an extremely straight line, not meandering like streams normally do, and they all angle off at a set degree."

However, the cause of the quake that would have registered probably 15 on the Richter Scale, if it were not for the fact that the Richter Scale ends at 10, is still unproved. Tupper

states that one of the more popular theories is that there was a straight line built caused thousands of years ago by the Ozark Uplift, a rise in the land to the northwest of the New Madrid area. This uplift is believed to have been caused by the weight of the Gulf of Mexico pressing down with a pivot point between the two.

The stress of the land movement may have been the catalyst, however, he notes no one can be sure.

"Most earthquake people don't really get excited until the tremors quit," Tupper explains. "If the tremors continue and the pressure sustained and increasing. As long as the tremors occur, you have some page and it's gradually slipping it's not going to cause a problem."

As concerns those places which have experienced a sizable quake in the past in Missouri, little is known done to cushion against a possible one in the future. As an example, the New Madrid Fault line. While Elick maintains that there was no high rise construction for many years due to the history and connection with the New Madrid quake of 1811-12, Tupper notes that most buildings generally not taken any major steps to prepare for another.

"It's not the kind of thing that ready for," says Tupper. "It's been opened and that's it. You just live and hope that what did happen again."

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\$40,000 missing from loan fund

By Susan Campbell

Chart Staff Reporter
Over \$40,000 is missing from the State Guaranty Student Loan Fund in Missouri and the charge is being leveled by State Auditor Thomas Keyes, who named Robert B. Silvey, former head of the student loan department in Jefferson City, responsible for the fraud.

In a routine audit of the Department of Higher Education, Keyes' office found during a period from February, 1974 to April, 1977 a total of \$41,249 of the money set aside for assisting financially needy students in the state of Missouri had been stolen from the fund.

OFFICIALS REPORTED Silvey has been charged with one count of stealing by deceit in Cole County. The former head of the student loan department also will be met with three charges on the same felony in Callaway County.

Keyes blamed controls in the Department of Higher Education for the alleged fraud, calling the system "very lax." According to the state auditor, Silvey had no one to monitor his actions during his tenure as head of the student-related section.

This one man had all the control," Keyes stated. "There was no one to check on him."

Explaining the method of defraud used, the audit report revealed,

Our tests indicate 26 instances

where notifications of default were apparently completed by someone other than bank loan office and were processed by the Department of Higher Education."

AS PRINTED IN the report, checks in payment of default notices had allegedly been "fraudulently converted" to an individual's personal use.

Keyes charged Silvey with cashing the illegally-obtained checks for his own use.

Commissioner of Higher Education Bruce Robertson reported that Silvey had not been in the office since April of this year. The former government employee was asked to resign in March for administrative reasons, without any knowledge of the audit's findings.

Robertson took over the agency in January, and combined the now-defunct student loan section with another student-related division.

The state has made no student loans, according to the commissioner, since 1973, but there had been an office in charge of supervising the collection of existing loans.

"THIS LOSS OF money by the department," stated Auditor Keyes, "should have no effect on students applying for loans from this area."

Effects from the embezzlement have been felt in the Department of Higher Education, though. Steps have been taken to halt the possibility of a reoccurrence of the alleged fraud. Robertson said his department had implemented new

procedures in the post formerly occupied by Silvey. In the place of one man at the controls, three people now handle duties once entrusted to Silvey alone.

Defendant Robert Silvey is due to stand trial on October 25 for the charge brought against him in Cole County. Presently, he is free on bond. Seven years of prison and/or a \$1,000 fine could be awaiting Silvey if a ruling of guilty is handed down, according to Cole County assistant prosecuting attorney Thomas Brown. Officials hope to begin the Silvey case in November in Callaway County, where former department head Silvey will face three charges of stealing by deceit.

Two more events are planned for this year under the sponsorship of the Special Events Committee, chaired by Mrs. Julie Hughes. On October 15, Muriel Back, a woman impressionist, will present a program. Planned for a convocation on March 15, is Leon Martel, who will talk on "The Next 200 Years."

The special events committee, which is designed to provide events for the educational and cultural stimulation of students, sponsored Won-Kyung Cho, a Korean dancer.

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UTILIZING THE VARIOUS

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Dr. Eugene C. Mouser, director of Counseling and Testing, said forms must be mailed in time to reach ETS by Oct. 20. Forms and instructions may be obtained from Dr. Charles Niess, dean of the division of education, in

the math and science building on campus, or from National Teacher Examinations ETS, Box 911, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

During the one-day testing session, which will be held at Southern, a registrant may

established

Mrs. Williamson died Thursday, September 29.

Contributions may be made in care of the office of the president of the college, according to a spokesman for the department.

Dr. Smith publishes article

"The Wyandot Exploring Expedition of 1839," an article by Dr. Robert E. Smith, associate professor of history, was published in the Fall, 1977 issue of the "Chronicles of Oklahoma."

Smith, head of the Social Science department at Missouri Southern, traced the first visit of the Wyandot Indians to Newton County, Mo., and Ottawa County, Okla., in the article.

Mid-term . . .

(continued from page 1)

be instructed by Captain Guy

Thomas and will meet in PA-117.

Personal Health will meet at 11 a.m. Monday through Thursday for two hours credit. It meets in P-203,

and will be instructed by G.I. Willoughby.

A US Government course, state

and local, will be available at 3 p.m.

daily, for three hours credit under

the instruction of Ray Minkler, in H-215.

General Psychology will meet at 3

p.m. daily, instructed by Allan

Combs, in L-131. It is a three credit

hour course.

Craig Hutchison will instruct a

course in Speech Techniques at 2

p.m. daily in H-212, for three credit hours.

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TODAY



A MISSOURI SOUTHERN co-ed examines the progress of two participants in the 1977 Homecoming beard-growing contest. Prices of \$25 will be given for the sexiest beard, the bushiest, furriest and thickest beard and for the longest beard. Final judging will be at noon, October 28.

Two more special events scheduled

and Cölin Jackson, a member of Parliament, earlier this semester.

DURING THE FIRST meeting of the committee, which consists of representatives from the Student Senate, Faculty Senate, College Union Board, and each department on campus, programs and financing were discussed. The activities sponsored by the committee are financed directly from the college budget, not from student activity fees.

CONVOCATIONS SPONSORED

by the special events committee are usually held during class hours, so

Coors questions local beer sales

By LIZ DEMERICE

"Colorado Kool-aid" has, in the past, depended on limited availability almost as much as flavor to sell. So, now that Coors Beer can be sold anywhere in the United States, the Coors Company has mounted an advertising campaign against beer sold in states where there are no Coors distributors.

Some Joplin stores recently began stocking Coors, but a spokesperson for the Coors public relations department, Anita Krajewski, had a negative reaction.

The feeling of our president, Joe Coors, is that consumers are being ripped off and consumers are being off right now in Missouri. For two

reasons, because of the fact that they're being charged these exorbitant prices and the second reason would be from a quality standpoint," she asserted.

Coors sells from around \$2.25 to \$2.50 a six pack in Joplin. In some places in Missouri, however, the beer costs almost \$3 a six pack. It is even more expensive in the East.

"By the time Coors Beer gets through all the middlemen and the unauthorized distributors," Krajewski continued, "and gets to Missouri consumers it may have been in the pipeline two months or longer, and we don't like to sell our beer like that."

She explained that the beer will no longer be at its "peak flavor" if it goes from a refrigerated state to room temperature.

But Russ Smith, of May's City in Joplin, one of the first stores to stock Coors locally, accused the company of running a "smear campaign."

Smith stated that May's purchased the beer from a wholesaler in Colorado on a Friday and it was shipped to a Joplin wholesaler, arriving on the following Monday.

Asked what he thought of Coors' policy of trying to keep their beer refrigerated at all times, he replied, "I think that's the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of."

He went on to say, "Ideally, everyone would like their beer to be refrigerated" but that it was economically unfeasible.

"Seventy percent of all the beer you see (at any business) is on the floor. It is not in a cooler."

He admitted that his beer does lose flavor when it is shipped cold and then set out on the floor at room temperature.

Smith said that he feels that some day all distributors will be forced to refrigerate beer because the product will last longer. He noted that sometimes it is three or four months from production to sale, although 60 days is more profitable. May's City will have sold their stock of Coors before the date could be significant, he asserted.

Smith concluded, "We're a free enterprise system. We have a right to buy anything we want to buy and sell anything we want to sell. I hope to continue selling it and I hope to buy more."

CUB seeks 'different' activities

By ROSE SPERANDIO

Managing Editor

Events and activities of a different nature are being planned by the College Union Board for the students of Missouri Southern. Also, a committee is currently working on a reorganization plan for the Board, to allow it to plan a greater variety of activities.

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UTILIZING THE VARIOUS

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the chart

opinions

Our
39th
yearMissouri's
best college
newspaper

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Conditioning by red

Red lights signify danger — a conditioning that begins its action upon us while we are still children and is heavily reinforced as we drive automobiles through all the traffic signals and signs. Unfortunately, conditioning, as any good psychologist will tell you, can work in the opposite direction: learning to ignore red lights is where the danger really begins.

To shift from the general to the particular, traveling down Newman Road one finds a railroad crossing equipped with the accustomed red lights, which should signify "Stop, a train is coming." In practice, those words are often not true at this crossing.

Due to cars parking on a side track which triggers the red lights, there are many times when the lights are on without a moving train to be seen. After stopping a few times for a needless flashing light that signifies nothing in a short period of time, those red lights stand in danger of losing their meaning. Why stop if there is nothing to stop for?

Thus, conditioning for ignoring those red lights occurs. People just speed through the crossing without even slowing for the red lights. They might not even see them anymore. One day the red light will be on, the driver will ignore it as usual — being in a hurry to get to school, home, work, or what comes in-between and suddenly will develop an extremely close relationship with a train's cow catcher.

It is a potentially dangerous situation that will probably not occur to most people until a student or some other traveler gets creamed by a train, in "no longer living" color.

•••

Surprise in store

Missouri Southern students and parents financing their children's educations may receive a pleasant surprise from Washington if a bill currently pending in Congress is passed.

The "Tuition Tax Credit Act of 1977" originated by Senator Robert Packwood, a Republican, and Democrat Senator Daniel Moynihan, would have a simple and direct effect on those paying the steadily increasing cost of college tuitions: if the bill were law, one could subtract from his taxes up to 50 per cent of the amount he pays as tuition to an elementary, secondary or vocational school, college or university. The credit would have a limit, however, of five hundred dollars per student. Among the bill's co-sponsors is Senator John Danforth of Missouri.

One hardly needs a pregnant imagination to envision the beneficial effect such a bill could have on the individual taxpayer and education. Tuitions have steadily been rising over the past few years, to the point now where even families making a moderately high middle-income cannot afford to foot the bill of, for instance, two children living away from home and attending school.

Serious objections to the bill have arisen, as must needs be expected. Some dislike the bill because they perceive it as a de facto financing of parochial school, a violation of the First Amendment to the U.S. constitution.

We must strongly disagree. This constitutional clause is important and should be guarded, but the Moynihan-Packwood bill would not finance attendance at parochial schools and there would be no specific intent to limit the tax credit assistance to schools of any specific faith. The bill would also be comparatively inexpensive, as columnist George Will recently pointed out in a national news magazine, the bill would mean a loss in Treasury revenue of less than five million dollars in 1980, which is only about one per cent of the projected budget in 1980, and only about four per cent of current spending on public education.

While the problem may be somewhat less intense for Missouri Southern students and parents, due to lower than average tuition costs, it remains a problem here and all over the country, and one that the Tuition Tax Credit bill could definitely aid.

Chart-talk

Missouri Southern, we notice, is about the only college around not entering the national Homecoming Queen Contest. Doesn't anyone care to take a free trip to Miami?

At a recent speech in Pittsburgh, Kan., entertainer and Presidential interviewer David Frost revealed

HOW LONG WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST JOB, MR. LANCE?

that his future plans might include a trip to Uganda to discover what makes President Idi Amin tick and also, according to Frost, "what makes him go cuckoo every hour."

We continually hear more today about our country's great system of checks and balances. When

Tongsun Park was in Washington, legislators were often heard to say "give me a check and I'll put it in my bank balance."

President Jimmy Carter has often been heard to use the words "have got" quite a bit — "We have got this or that..." Well, at least he can't say that about Bert Lance anymore.

New students here at Southern undergo a continual learning process; one was surprised to discover a Sigma Gnu is not a wildebeest, but a wilder beast. Sorry, beasts.

There is a missprint on one of the Kappa Alpha signs. It says, "home of Southern gentlemen." We think they meant to say, "home of Southern Comfort."

All we have to say about Tongsun Park, is, he was a great American.

What this college needs is a course in contemporary Communism. Students would be sure of getting their Marx.

Is there a strange animal on campus. One student a few weeks ago scoured the campus looking for a half-man half-horse. When asked, he could only say he was in search of the Spiva Art Centaur.

After driving around campus for a week most students have to go home and clean the pedestrians out of their radiators.

More and more people, in these liberated seventies, are turning to unusual lines of employment. Most of the long, sallow-faced students in cowboy hats and spurs follow one of the newest — worm ranching.

Anyone who read Chart Talk last week probably hasn't gotten this far.

By JIM ELLISON

The prospect of the United States giving up the Panama Canal in the year 2000 has sparked as much controversy and caused as many split-camps as any legislation ever presented to Congress for ratification. To some, the very thought is tantamount to downright un-Americanism, and a definite loss of face.

On the other hand, Panama is viewed by many as having served its usefulness, and in this era of rapid travel, it should no longer be maintained. But no matter what the final outcome is, Panama represents an era in America's history when she surfaced as a country of "two-fisted" toughness, explorations, and nationalistic pride. It left an indelible impression on our neighbors in Latin America, one that remains to this day.

The history of a canal through Panama actually goes back more than 400 years when man first began searching for a water passage through the land mass to the Indies. When the discovery of the narrow Isthmus of Panama was finally made, the idea of joining the two oceans by a man-made waterway became more of a reality.

A MAN BY THE name of Predarias, after he had beheaded the famous explorer, Balboa, founded the city of Panama in 1519. It quickly became a crossroads as trade and plunder from the new world increased, and became famous for the wealth in gold, silver, and precious stones which crossed the Pacific to the waiting galleons at Portobello bound for Spain. However, in 1671, the wildy old pirate, Henry Morgan, sacked and burned Panama City, and the Isthmus suffered a period of decline.

In 1740, Panama incorporated into the viceroyalty of New Granada, and in 1821, declared her in-

dependence from Spain and joined the Gran Colombia of Bolivar. Panama would remain a part of Colombia until the latter part of the 19th-Century, when endemic revolutions, misrule, and discontent on the part of the Panamanians led to an eventual split with Colombia.

America began to take an interest in the Isthmus, and between 1846 and 1848, America negotiated with Colombia and produced the first of a long series of treaties giving the United States the right to preserve the neutrality of any isthmian trans-isthmian route, and protect Colombia's sovereignty.

THE INCREASING IMPORTANCE of a shorter route to the Pacific Coast was finally climaxed by the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery resulted in an influx of outsiders to Panama who brought the industrial revolution with them. A railroad from Colon to Panama City was completed in 1855, and the gold-hungry prospectors could then cross the Isthmus in only 90 minutes.

In 1880, a French Company headed by Ferdinand de Lesseps, attempted to build a canal across the Isthmus. The monumental project was a miserable failure, and the company went bankrupt. The company's rights and properties were acquired by the United States.

Shortly after acquiring the rights from the French Company, the United States negotiated with Colombia to build a canal. However, the Colombian Senate rejected the proposal. The Panamanians, already incensed with misrule and discontent over Colombia's rule, staged a revolt. Sensing a golden opportunity, President Theodore Roosevelt initiated what was to become a long period of "gunship diplomacy" by sending warships to prevent Colombia from putting down the revolt, thereby helping to create a new nation.

THE NEW REPUBLIC WON immediate recognition from the United States. A treaty, called the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, was quickly negotiated for canal rights, and the United States was given, in perpetuity, the use, occupation, and control of a strip of land ten miles wide that ran from coast-to-cost for \$10,000,000 and provisions for an annual.

Based on the experiences of the earlier attempts by the French Company to build a canal, the United States was determined not to make the same mistakes in the construction of a project of such monumental proportions. Of prime importance was the task of eliminating the dreaded yellow fever so inherent with the area. The fevers of the jungle had often wiped out entire populations.

All we have to say about Tongsun Park, is, he was a great American.

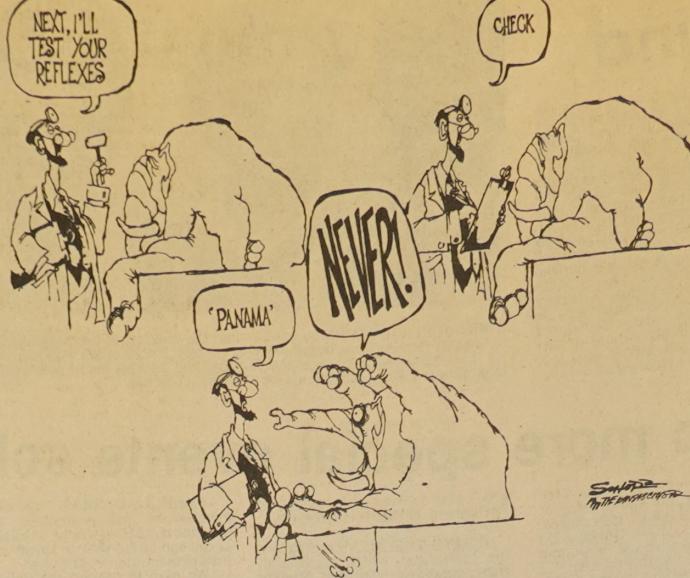
What this college needs is a course in contemporary Communism. Students would be sure of getting their Marx.

Is there a strange animal on campus. One student a few weeks ago scoured the campus looking for a half-man half-horse. When asked, he could only say he was in search of the Spiva Art Centaur.

After driving around campus for a week most students have to go home and clean the pedestrians out of their radiators.

More and more people, in these liberated seventies, are turning to unusual lines of employment. Most of the long, sallow-faced students in cowboy hats and spurs follow one of the newest — worm ranching.

Anyone who read Chart Talk last week probably hasn't gotten this far.



Time
to consider
P.L.O.

The nation of Israel contains brave people. From out of the ashes and rubble of World War II, these scarred and hungry refugees carved a homeland out of a seemingly hostile desert. And with all the tenacity of a bulldog, she demonstrated to the world her determination to remain dependent in an area of the world that someday promises to boil over dragging the rest of the world with her.

She is tough because she had to be to survive, but the time in history has come when she must temper that determination with common sense, and sit down with the Palestinians and work out a solution where both can peacefully reach towards higher goals and ideals.

•••

ALTHOUGH THE AMERICAN attitude is changing toward the Israeli nation, for too long a time this country was bombarded with tales about the plight of the mistreated Jew, and we were too quick to rush to their side. Perhaps it was because we helped create the nation, and felt a sense of wanting them to succeed, or perhaps it was just guilt about the way they had been treated during World War II.

But, no matter what the reasons were, the fact remains that Israel has matured into a strong nation, they are big boys now, and it is time we recognized the human rights of other groups.

It never ceased to amaze me how a few powerful men in this country screamed about that terribly immoral war we were involved with in the jungles of South East Asia. Yet, when Israel became involved in something, those same men suddenly became hawks. It struck me double standards, and it is easy to see why animosities against the United States run so deep.

•••

IT IS REFRESHING TO SEE the United States recognize the plight of the Palestinians, and take an active role in trying to bring the two parties together for an amicable solution to all their problems. It is also refreshing to see other nations, along with some Arab countries as well, entreat the warring nations to reach some kind of a solution.

No right-thinking person will ever condone the actions of terrorists who murder people, hijack airplanes, or commit atrocities. But those desperate acts are the only tools a terrorist has in his power to focus world-wide attention to his plight.

Hopefully, those days are behind us, and if the Palestinians and Israel would only sit down together and make whatever concessions that need to be made, the world will breathe a lot easier.

•••

UNFORTUNATELY, IT'S NOT that simple. Israel, so far, has refused to recognize the PLO. Additionally, it would appear they are unwilling to give up the occupied land they won during the 1967 war.

In this era of skepticism and political maneuvering, when politicians create smoke screens to hide some deeper motive or goal, there is a definite need for openness among the two participants. Both sides need to reevaluate their priorities and the needs of their people. Additionally, they must learn to consider those around them, and the consequences of dragging other nations into open warfare. It is not a time for smugness or coy games. It is a time for doing what has to be done.

It's ironic that the Jews, who subscribe to the ancient concept of the Promised Land, will not make the necessary concessions that would lead to a possible homeland, and recognition for so many dispossessed Palestinians. They, among all others, should understand how that feels.

(continued on page 5)

Jim Ellison

History of canal outlined

out complete construction camps overnight when the French tried unsuccessfully to build a canal.

An army doctor by the name of Colonel William Gorgas was chosen to lead the fight against the dreaded tropical diseases. With the assistance of his medical staff, and the knowledge he had gained in Cuba fighting the yellow fever, Colonel Gorgas literally stamped out the deadly fever and turned the Canal Zone into one of the most healthful places in the world. He virtually eliminated the Aedes aegypti mosquito, the main carrier of yellow fever.

THE NEXT OBSTACLE to overcome was the fight against the mountains, the treacherous landslides, and the jungle where the ditch had to be dug. Under the leadership of Colonel George Goethals, a great engineer, the project was completed in ten years. In August, 1914, the Panama Canal was completed, and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans were united. Total cost of the ten year project was \$375,000,000.

The Canal is a gigantic stairway which lifts ships 85-feet above sea level on one side of the Isthmus and lowers them again that distance of the opposite side. There are three sets of locks on the Atlantic side at Gatun, 8 miles from the shoreline. Ships traveling from this direction to the Pacific are lifted in three successive steps to the level of Gatun Lake. After passing through the lake, a distance of 23 miles, they enter the Gaillard Cut. This 8 mile section is cut through the Cordilleras, the rugged mountain range which forms the Continental Divide. On leaving Gaillard Cut, the shop enters Pedro Miguel Lock where it is lowered 31 feet. After crossing Miraflores Lake, about one mile wide, it is lowered the remainder of the distance to sea level in two steps. The remainder of the trip is made in the 9 mile sea level section. The average passage time for the entire trip is between seven and eight hours each way.

For the ship traveling from New York to San Francisco via Cape Horn, the total distance is 13,500 miles. But by utilizing the Canal, the distance is only 3,300 miles, a savings of 8,200 miles. It clearly has been a boon for the merchant fleets of the world, and points out the importance for strategic military purposes. During World War II, the value of the Canal manifested itself by the quick movement of men and warships from one theatre of operations to another.

MOST OF THE PEOPLE living in the Canal Zone do work connected with the Canal. (continued on page 5)

Letter:

Life purposes established

To the Editor:

As we attend college to get our higher education, sometimes we question what our purposes in life are to be. Well, we have already gotten some purposes in our lives that were given to us, not only from our births—but from the beginning of time.

God created man and woman with three basic purposes for our lives that He wants us to follow, so that we might be able to grow in the Lord and to be able to do God's will for our lives to the best of our human abilities, without too strong of an opposition. The three are very simple, but are extremely important to live up to. They are love, fellowship, and personal growth.

Love. That word is probably one of the hardest words to define in the English language. God has the true concept of love, when in His Word, The Bible, our first purpose is shown to us in Matthew 22, verse 37. The Bible states, "Jesus replied 'Love the Lord your God with all your heart, soul, and mind.' This is the first and greatest commandment."

The second most important is similar: "Love your neighbor as much as you love yourself." God wants for us to love Him and to love and get along with the world we live in. If we would get this one purpose in life straightened out, then the world would be far by a better place to live in.

Secondly, God wants for us to have a daily fellowship with Him. In 1 John 1, verse 3, the Apostle John writes that what the Christians should grow in grace and knowledge of the Lord. God wants for us to draw closer to Him, that we might grow in love that God gives, and in the love from sin that God allows man to build, by developing a close walk with God. God wants to help make our lives more rewarding.

If we would strive to get a good grasp on the three most important purposes in our lives, then the rest of our worries would be cared for. We, as people, would have a different outlook on life, and would get greater joy and satisfaction out of life. God has the welfare of His creation in mind, and He wants us to be a shining light to others around us, that there is something better in life, than most people ever dream about or experience.

Lee Kanakas



Part 3:

Child's calls for help must be recognized

By NANCY WILLIAMS
EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the final in a series of three articles on one of the nation's increasing concerns—that of child abuse.)

Doctors and social workers must be able to tell when an abusive parent might be calling for help. Some of them agree that one way child abusers or potential abusers call for help is by using physical symptoms such as weaknesses or paralysis. If there isn't any physical cause for the symptom, then doctors and nurses in hospitals should probe the patient's life to determine whether he is a child abuser. An example of this was when a man came into a hospital complaining of weakness and lack of any muscular ability. When the patient was examined, there wasn't any cause found for the symptom. After extensive research into the man's life history, it was found that he had often abused his child and because of it had gotten a divorce. Now he has remarried and has another child and is afraid of abusing this child the way he did his first child. The doctors and social workers were able to help solve his problem.

Treating someone, however, who has been accused and proved to be a child abuser is not easy. Actually it's a controversial subject between doctors and social workers. Ms. Ann Dandurant, a specialist in the study of child abuse and neglect, and a social worker for the Division of Family Services in Missouri, says that "the best way to help the abused child is to help its family." She says that "where abuse has occurred, effective intervention into the family is necessary if the abuse is to be prevented from happening again." Dr. Armand Brodeur, a worker at Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children in St. Louis, has an opinion similar to that of Ms. Dandurant. He believes that the courts and the social workers are not really interested in punishing the child abuser, but that they are interested in trying to get abuse stopped. Many critics do not agree with these two views, however. They say that these ideas and actions will not work because many parents who abuse their children are never punished for it, nor are they stopped.

ONE OF THESE critics, who is against the idea of not punishing child abusers is Dr. Richard Drehner, who works at Children's

Mercy Hospital in Kansas City. As a child abuse expert, Dr. Drehner agrees that many parents can be helped to change the way they treat their children, but many are not changing. He believes that the laws should make it easier for children to be taken out of the home. These

children should be put in foster homes or institutions similar to nursery schools, where they can get all the love and care they need. While the children are in this place, the parents should have some kind of therapy program to teach them to be better parents. Their children would be returned only when they show progress to warrant confidence that their children will not return to the same environment that they left. No one really knows of a sure, set way or process of helping abusive parents.

People in public and private agencies, who are making decisions on how to cope with child abuse, are firmly committed to the idea that a parent can change with influence to becoming a loving and caring parent. Some feel that not taking the child from the home immediately would be better for the child and parent. They feel that a warning and maybe a follow-up on the situation is a lot better than separation of the parent and child. In matter of fact, courts in Missouri and other states still favor parental rights over those of the child. Again, Dr. Brodeur comments that in cases of child abuse, the child never really has any rights because he cannot stand up to defend himself. Despite this, however, courts still decide in favor of leaving the child with the parents unless the case is too severe.

So the children are returned to their homes in hope of giving them and their parents a second chance at a better home life. Studies suggest, however, that half of the abused children sent home were beaten again despite influence of the courts, doctors, and social workers. Also, some cases where children were returned home without any follow-up studies showed that some 60 per cent returned within a year. Approximately 20 per cent of these children died and 30 per cent had brain damage. How is all this going to be stopped? A good effective method needs to be developed that will protect the child from further abuse and prevent the parent from committing abuse.

Courts have passed laws that require anyone witnessing or detecting a case of child abuse to report it. Once it is reported it can be put into the hands of people who can help. Sometimes there is an urgent need for serious medical treatment, and if someone hesitates in reporting the case, then they could endanger the child's life more than it has already been endangered.

LAWS AREN'T the only things that have been done to stop or

prevent child abuse. Many states have set up projects and there are many national organizations which are trying to fight child abuse and stop it, but many of the projects had to be stopped because of lack of funds. If the problem of child abuse is to be solved, then there need to be sufficient funds to keep them going.

Maryland's Montgomery County, a suburban area in Washington, D.C., is one of the wealthiest residential areas in the country. In 1974 the county set up Project Protection, which was launched in Montgomery County Public Schools. It was set up to train teachers to recognize child abuse cases in their classrooms, and to know whom to call for help. In its first year, it reported and treated 200 cases. However, in 1976 it had to stop because of lack of financing.

Another state project was set up in Connecticut. It is called the "Care Line" and it is directed by Samuel Clark, executive director of the Connecticut Child Welfare Association. The Care Line is open 24 hours a day and seven days a week. First put into operation in 1974, it is a special toll-free telephone number that can be called anywhere in Connecticut to report a child abuse case. In 1976 the Care Line took 3,846 calls and made 2,085 more calls as follow-ups to professionals to come to the aid of families or for further counseling of the callers. This total represented a 30 per cent increase over the first year of operation.

Many national organizations have been set up across the country to aid in fighting child abuse, accepting reports and helping families involved. One of the major organizations is Parents Anonymous, which has 600 chapters nationwide and an estimated 5,000 members. It was started in February, 1970, as a means by which child abusers and former child abusers could meet to discuss their problems and seek mutual help. It has an around-the-clock telephone hotline with a toll-free number that troubled families can call. Its national headquarters are in Los Angeles, California. People can either contact this organization by telephone (the number is 1-237-777-8821) or by writing to it at 2810 Artesia Blvd., Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

OTHER NATIONAL organizations help fight child abuse also. The Child Welfare League accredits and sets standards for child welfare agencies across the nation. The Children's Division of the American Humane Association is a federation of individuals and groups working to prevent abuse. It conducts public education, research, and information-gathering services. Another organization is the National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse, which

helps troubled families directly. It has a clearing-house where information about the latest research and treatment can be found. One could write to this organization at the following address: Suite 510, 111 E. Walker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60601. Missouri, also, has many agencies and projects which are designed to help prevent child abuse. One of its major works was set up in Jefferson City. It's a telephone hotline which is run by the State Division of Family Services, an agency charged by the Legislature with monitoring the problem and treating the families involved. This hotline has really proved to be a success. In 1975 the number of Missouri reports of child abuse was 1,504, and immediately after the hotline was installed the number of reports in the remainder of 1975 was 5,778. In 1976 there were 26,035 reports made on the hotline.

Joplin also has some preventive programs for child abuse. In this area we have what is known as Crisis Intervention, Inc. Crisis Intervention has a therapist who is willing to get together with parents of abused children to help their needs. The telephone number for calling this organization is 781-2255. Sometimes, however, one cannot get in touch with a national organization or hotline for immediate help. For these cases there are local agencies set up to help. One could call any of the following agencies to report an abuse case: the local child's protective services; the local welfare department; public school authorities; a school nurse or counseling department; police; or a hospital in case of emergency.

ONLY A FEW of the things being done to help fight child abuse have been mentioned. Other states have their own projects or organizations from which they can fight abuse. The fact is that doctors, social workers, and the courts are trying their best to help solve this problem. Child abuse is a serious problem that is growing bigger as the years go by. It is a problem that needs to be solved and stopped in order to protect our children. It is not fair to a child to have to go through torture and abuse by a parent who doesn't have any sense of responsibility or care. These children must be protected and must be assured of having a home where he is loved.

Although these articles have talked about parents as being the main inflictors of abuse, which they are, infliction of abuse is not limited to the parent. Many cases involve other people, such as teachers, baby sitters, other relatives, and sometimes a complete stranger. Anyone is capable of abusing a child. Anger, frustration, instability, emotional problems—all these can lead to a person's beating up his own child.

Once upon a time children were thought to be precious possessions. Today the feeling is not shared by all parents.



No one wakes up thinking,
"Today I'm going to abuse my child."

Abuse is not something we think about, it's something we do. It runs against our nature, yet it comes naturally. It's a major epidemic, and a contagious one. Abused children often become abusive parents. Abuse perpetuates abuse.

Child abuse is a major cause of death for children under two. Last year in America, an estimated one million children suffered from abuse and neglect and at least 2,000 died needless, painful deaths.

What's being done about prevention? Not enough. Preventive facilities are simply inadequate. Most social agencies deal with abusers and their victims after the damage has been done.

Yet child abuse doesn't have to happen. With enough volunteers, local child abuse prevention programs such as crisis centers, self-help therapy programs for abusers, and other facilities could be formed to aid parents and children. With your help, eighty percent of all abusers could be reached. Please. Write for more information on child abuse and how you can help.

What will you do today that's more important?

A Public Service of
The Advertising Council
Ad Council

We need your help. Write:

National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, Box 2866, Chicago, Illinois 60690

Carter will get blame if canal treaty is ratified

(continued from page 4)

in some way with the Canal or with the government-owned railroad which runs across the Isthmus. The schools, homes, clubs, grocery stores, laundries, movies, and even the libraries are operated by the government.

Since the end of World War II, friction among the natives and the Americans have risen, often ending in complete rebellion. In order to pacify the populace, the United States has upped annual payment, and has closed and removed some military from the small country, but the problems remain the same. They simply want the Canal because it represents their most important asset.

If Congress ratifies the current proposal, President Carter will go down in history as the president who gave away the Panama Canal. Yet, the proposal represents the culmination of efforts of at least four previous presidents, with one, former President Ford, concurring with the treaty. They, like Carter, recognized the issue of ownership of the Panama Canal as being important pieces of legislation for stabilization in the western hemisphere.

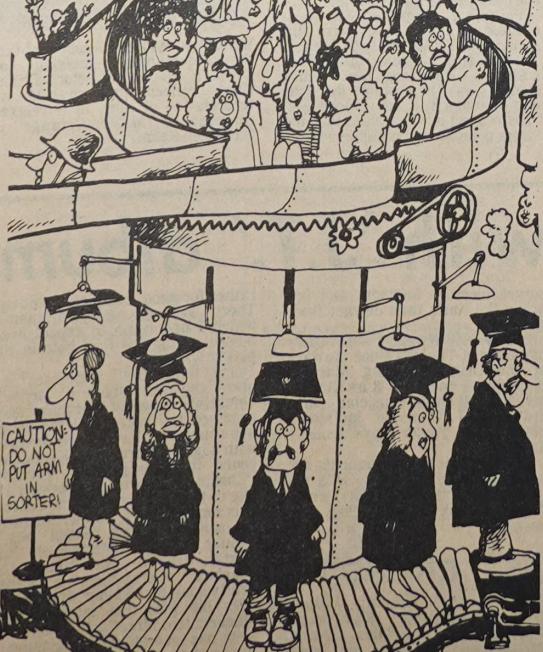
THERE ARE THOSE WHO contend that access to the Panama Canal on a continuing basis is of prime importance in case of a national emergency in which fast movement of warships would be required. And while the joint Chiefs of Staff have contingency plans in case of such an eventuality, none of the giant carriers or tankers can even traverse the narrow canal. Additionally, since the end of the Korean War, very few troops have been carried to combat zones via ships. It is faster, and in the long run, cheaper to fly troops to a troubled area. It's true that a large number of ships and Marines were moved through the canal in 1962, during the Cuban Crisis. However, that mass movement is viewed by some experts as an exercise because a Marine Division and ships were already stationed in Norfolk, Virginia and Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Ironically, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have concurred with the basic concepts of the proposed treaty.

The meat of the pact states that until the year 2000, the United States will have primary responsibility for

the defense of the Canal. After 2000, a separate neutrality treaty will be signed that will work simultaneously with the current treaty. Also, we will, under the provisions of the treaty, be guaranteed access to the Canal and can legally take action to guarantee that access.

Although 75 percent of the total work force already working on the Panama Canal are Panamanians, American technicians will remain on the job until the year 2000, at which time the Panamanians will take complete control of the project. Experts believe that by the year 2000, the Panamanians will be able to operate the Canal professionally.

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE,



opponents of the treaty claim that making giving up the Canal somewhat dubious is the current leader of Panama, General Omar Torrijos. This iron man, who rules the small country not unlike other dictators of banana republics throughout history, will not, they believe, live up to the spirit of the treaty. The claim has been made that before the ink is dry on the pact, anarchists, saboteurs, and other radicals will surface to slow, or stop the operations of the canal. Additionally, they believe that once Torrijos has possession of the canal, he will cut the United States off completely. That claim may very well be valid based on past history of the country. During the somewhat stormy 74-year old

history of the country, they have had 52 presidents, and a few dictators. Strongman Torrijos himself is the result of the most recent junta, and he has not shown any indications that he is willing to establish a representative government.

The continued presence of

America's direct involvement with the Canal is viewed by most Latin American countries as the last remaining reminder of an era laced with colonialism. A large number of the Latin leaders have personally encouraged President Carter to initiate action on the treaty, and how it is handled will dictate future relations with that part of the hemisphere.

Future relations has been the

main theme of Carter's administration in their active opinion campaign with leaders throughout the nation. A large number of them have been persuaded to change their opinion after hearing Carter tell them that we simply never owned the canal in the first place.

IN JULY, 1977, A Gallup poll was conducted that indicated only 25 percent of the population favored giving up the Canal. After only a few months, the poll indicates 39 percent as being in favor of the proposal, a significant increase in such a short period of time which points up the effectiveness of the campaign.

Opposition leaders have stated that the basic precepts of the treat

are vague, and that the Panamanian delegations' press releases are contradictory to those of the Carter administration. Additionally, conservatives across the nation have found a rallying point, and at last 5,000,000 letters objecting to the proposals have already been received through the mail.

It is indeed a perplexing problem, one that needs to be faced and resolved. Separate camps have already been formed in preparation for the heated debates that are sure to follow. The whole world is watching, and Carter is in the middle receiving pressure from both sides. It is a test, not only for the President, but for the United States as well at a time when the 20th Century is winding down.

Opposition leaders have stated that the basic precepts of the treat

Work took precedence

By DOUGLAS R. HARRINGTON
Cartoon Staff Reporter

"Financially I couldn't continue. I couldn't work and go to school, too, due to the way they had the classes scheduled. Work was more important. I couldn't live otherwise."

Stephen Joseph Meyers, 24, is a student at Southern. He has lived in Joplin since 1967, moving from Salina, Kansas, and graduated from Joplin Parkwood High School in 1972. He began college in September, 1972 and attended until May, 1976 when he had to leave his education unfinished.

He says of his reasons for returning: "My wife, for one, and the fact that I received a grant to come back to school. I was needing that degree to find a job at all. Guys kept asking me that same question: why I didn't finish up before I left."

Meyer's major is in sociology and he has already completed an associate of science in law enforcement. Meyers quit school with 123 hours to his credit, lacking only 10 hours for a bachelor of arts and nine for a bachelor of science.

"IN MY BELIEF it's a good deal in the efforts of employment for its students. The teaching field is crowded at the time except for a few special areas. Psychology and sociology majors usually need a master's to find employment with a government agency or at least two years experience in the field, normally."

college that is affordable and the lack of decent jobs in the area that will permit college students to make a decent living. I believe that the college should help — like jobs on campus itself. Work-study is fine but they need more of it. They need to increase the programs they've got."

Steve and his wife, Ruth Ellen, have been married nine months and are active in many college happenings. Both are members of the Baptist Student Union and Steve claims past membership in CIRUNA and the Sociology Club.

"The college does make an effort to help employment but there's not actually enough emphasis on employment in the area with the degrees available. The only ones with a chance are those in technology due to the fact that they are so desperately needed by the many industries which are rapidly growing in this area."

"The academic area lacks a great deal in the efforts of employment for its students. The teaching field is crowded at the time except for a few special areas. Psychology and sociology majors usually need a master's to find employment with a government agency or at least two years experience in the field, normally."

"IN BUSINESS FIELDS, few jobs are available. Most of these are found in accounting or bookkeeping unless you are already working for some company and can be moved to management level. One of the problems is the large influx of semi-skilled high school students entering the technical and general labor fields, shutting the doors to college students who so desperately need these jobs."

Steve is currently seeking employment with government agencies where he may use the skills he has learned at Missouri Southern. He indicates that the future is uncertain. After his graduation in May of 1978 he feels that "Something has to give somewhere by then."

"What do I hope to accomplish by coming back? That's a good statement. What I would like to accomplish is to get my degree, of course, and find employment either a federal or state area and continue my education on a higher level which would possibly be in the field of law."

"Failing that, I would like to go to seminary and study theology. After that I would like to work with today's youth, helping them with our modern society and the problems they are now facing an those which will undoubtedly come in the not so distant future."

Allman

Reviewer, in rare sober mood, sees 'Sorcerer'

By JIM ALLMAN

Chart Film Editor

The other day one of my friends came up to me while I was in the depths of a monstrous gin binge and said, "Chuck, aside from 'Star Wars' (which has been here two and a half years), what's showing in town that's any good? I mean, is there a film now playing that can raise my level of cosmic awareness?"

Through an alcoholic fog I peered out at this character who was spinning a dharma wheel, wearing yellow saffron robes and listening to John Denver's classic "Take Me Home Tibetan Yak Paths" on a portable cassette player and then I lashed out with a vicious kick that placed two and three-quarter pounds of German mountaineering boot in the middle of his existentialist butt.

NOT ONLY HAD HE interrupted one of my favorite fantasies, singing Cole Porter tunes with Bobby Short and the Boston Pop Orchestra backing me up, but he apparently had failed to persuade the movie advertisements of that marvelous Midwestern tabloid, "The Joplin Glob" and noticed that "Sorcerer" was playing at the Eastgate Cinema.

Reaching into the slimy backwaters of my vocabulary I screamed "Get away from me you cringing puke! You don't deserve to breathe!"

Whatever, rejoice dear hearts. Robby Benson, who had a bicycle wreck when he was very small and then fell off a bridge during his pubescent years, and "One on One" are gone from local theatres. In its place is William Friedkin's latest,

"Sorcerer." You might remember Friedman as the gentleman who gave us the split-pea soup drenched "Exorcist" several years back. Between those two shows many wonderful things have happened to me: I turned nineteen, got wiped on Singapore Slings in the bar of Kansas City's Trader Vic's, had two more wrecks in my battered Newport and sexually assaulted a garbage can behind the now defunct Robert's Cafeteria at sixth and Joplin—all of which have nothing to do with either film but I just thought you might be interested.

"SORCERER" IS THE toughest, tensest and the damnedest motion picture I've viewed in the past year and probably will view in the next year to come. It is, indeed, an excellent example of what cinema

people can produce when they set their collective imaginations to the task. The plot, not a new one by any means, depicts four down and outers (a petty hood, a French banking official, a PLO terrorist and a political assassin) all brought together by a quirk of fate that literally staggers the imagination. Their lives unfold around the deliverance of six cases of nitro sweating dynamite through 218 miles of cow tracks, jungle paths and mountain roads, via a frightening rope bridge, to a blazing oil rig buried in the bowels of an unnamed banana republic.

Ray Scheider, as the American gangster on the lam, turns in his best performance to date. While the film doesn't necessarily center around him, he is the character we most readily identify with. Unjustly

blamed for a robbery-shootout back in the States, his plight generates more sympathy than a bereaved widow with 10 children.

Moreso, an excellent editing assignment strengthens his characterizations to the tightest degree. Particularly one highly memorable sequence depicts him driving through mountains washed out by an eeried ghostlike moon, then being overwhelmed by slickest job of stream-of-consciousness I've ever had the pleasure to watch.

"SORCERER" IS ENTERTAINING but for God's sake don't check your brains in at the ticket booth. You'll need them.

The other film I especially reviewed for this issue was Marty Feldman's anxiously awaited but

sorely disappointing "The Last Remake of Beau Geste." The last, most unfortunately, was the least tiresome. The gags and dialogue smacked of Mel Brooks' groupthink, which is totally understandable as Feldman has been a member of Brooks' acting company for several years, perhaps to his discredit to Percival Wren's "Last and to Ronald Coleman and Gary Cooper who starred in the previous versions. If you haven't seen "The Beau Geste," don't.

BRIEFLY ... "No Man's Land" famous anti-war film of the 1930's will be the next offering of the Spur film series. It is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Art Center. It's well worth seeing.

'Mother Courage' exemplifies Brecht's 'epic theatre' concept

By KAY ALBRIGHT

Expect a different experience in theatre when Missouri Southern opens its first production of the year, "Mother Courage," on October 19 in Taylor Auditorium.

Epic theatre, of which "Mother Courage" is said to be one of the finest examples, was developed by Bertold Brecht, a playwright of the early 1940's. The primary concept behind epic theatre is to keep the audience objective, to keep them conscious during the production that they are seeing a play so that they will be able to view how they would react in similar situations.

THERE ARE TWO reasons why the faculty chose to do "Mother Courage." Explained the director, Duane Hunt, "It seemed time to do Brecht and to pay homage to a playwright who is considered by some to be the finest playwright in the 20th Century. Also, epic theatre is totally new for our department and it is a learning process in a different style of production." Hunt indicated that his interest in Brecht is a long standing one, stemming from his graduate study days, where one of his major thesis was on Brecht.

In order to understand what epic theatre is, there are three concepts that need to be explained. One is that epic theatre is written in the style of the Greek epic poems with narration and dialogue intermixed. Action happens in episodes with the narrator being able to skip years, and the story is told from one point of view. As Hunt explained, "You don't necessarily get the beginning or the ending, but the spectator can fill in the finish the logical sequence of events that engages the audience in an objective mental participation with the play."

Secondly, epic theatre employs "verfremdungseffekt" which is a technical style in the set, lights, sound and special effects. Instead of subtly blending the technical side

theatre into the production, this effect utilizes leaving the equipment in plain sight, seeing braces on flats and, as the technical director and set designer Sam Clausen pointed out, "the state is set before the audience and also two of the flats will fly off in full view."

SOUND EFFECTS WILL by obviously electronic and lighting will be abrupt with noticeable changes.

Hunt explained the purpose as being "to keep the audience constantly aware that they are seeing a play, that these are staged effects and to give the viewer the impression that if I had been there, things could have been different." It, according to Hunt, incorporates the idea that what you see did not have to end the way it did and the objective viewer would be able to rationalize what went wrong. The obvious effects help give the audience its objectivity.

Historification is the third concept vital to epic theatre. Although Brecht was writing about his moral outrage against war and the cruelty it engenders, he set it in the past so that the audience can be objective about the play's message. It is easier to make the logical decisions about events that occurred in the 1600's, than what is happening at the present. It is a matter of perspective, since writing about the current war or wars would almost be too personal for people to view dispassionately.

Slides will be an important part of this production. As the director emphasized, "Each scene is set by a particular projection that states visually the setting. I chose black and white because it suggests both reality and a mood of being removed from the present in a time further away. Color would suggest fantasy and the present."

John Early, assistant director, handled the pictures for the slides. As an example, one scene occurs on a lonely barricaded road. A black and white picture of a lonely country road will stretch across the stage as the suggested set is brought out. As the action intensifies, the picture slowly fades out. What is not there is filled in by the audience's mind, or as Clausen phrased it, "less can be more."

DUSTINESS WAS THE common word for the total visual effect for "Mother Courage," starting as Hunt's impression, dustiness was incorporated into the slides, costumes and set, which is why the predominant shades are earth colors. In the set, dustiness was produced by spattering the painted flats with fine dots of paint so that one color blends into the other.

Costuming accepted a new challenge by incorporating spraying the costumes with dye and "distressing" the historical costumes. Raymond Lee, senior student, was the costume designer and explained these procedures, "Distressing is where you mark the stress points in the costume while it

is on the actor, then you sandpaper the elbows, bleach, wet the material and hang rocks in it—all so that the costumes will look lived in and realistic. Spraying the costume with dyes highlights the folds and blends the colors." It is cheaper because less material can be used when the full look is needed because the highlights provide the necessary illusion.

Both spraying and distressing the costumes were not possible in the Barn Theatre because the audience was too close to the stage and the illusion would not be possible. Ray Lee pointed out, "The designing was easy; it's the construction that's been hard." The spraying technique was innovation, having nothing but a magazine article on which to base the technique; the costume crew had to devise their own system of carrying it out.

EPIC THEATRE ALSO demands a shift in acting, not one that is noticeable to the audience perhaps, but it is a shift in thinking for the actors. As Hunt explained, the actor does not become the person they are playing but are con-

scious that they are just playing a part. This does not mean Hunt puffed out, that the actor no longer believes that part he/she is playing but rather they know the people around them are actors and representing characters.

Hunt commented "It has been difficult for the actors to basic... throw out previous training in realism and adopt the more objective representational style of Brecht." Rehearsals have been conducted occasionally with the actors taking their lines and saying them in the third person so that the actor can get an objective viewpoint on what the line is saying.

Epic theatre is a challenge that the theatre department accepted to provide their students with experience in a different theatre style. "Mother Courage" is a challenge to the audience to become intellectually involved and to react to the people who make a profit off the war and one who sit back and let it happen. October 19 through October 22 are the production dates for "Mother Courage," which begins at 8 p.m. each day at Taylor Auditorium.



"I JUST TELL THE students what to do and they do it" is how Sam Clausen, the technical director, explains his construction style.

Mancini to open Memorial

Composer-arranger Henry Mancini has been selected as opening entertainment for the newly renovated Memorial Hall at 8 p.m. November 19.

Advanced tickets, for \$9.50 plus tax, are available at the following locations: Clark's Good Clothes on Northpark Mall, Ernie Williamson's Music House, Joplin Piano Company (downtown and on Northpark Mall), all area Pronto Stores, Thomas and Sons in Pittsburgh, Kan., Reynold's Pharmacy and College Pharmacy of Carthage. Tickets will be \$12.50 at the door.

Mancini's music has become known throughout the world through his record of 13 Academy Award nominations and his gathering of three oscars for his

motion picture scores and songs. His RCA records have garnered 20 Grammy awards and he also holds six gold album awards for sales in excess of \$1 million.

As a composer-arranger, Mancini first gained national recognition for his score for the television series "Peter Gunn," which resulted in a nomination for an Emmy Award. His album, "The Music from Peter Gunn," earned him two Grammy Awards. He then received two Grammy awards for his arrangement of "Mr. Lucky."

Mancini's first Academy Award was for his score of the movie "Breakfast at Tiffany's." He also received Oscars for his songs "Days of Wine and Roses" and "Moon River," and received Grammy Awards for such arrangements as "The Love Theme from Romeo and

Smith

James Taylor scores with 'J.T.' album

By STEVE SMITH

Chart Record Editor

Mentioning James Taylor comes as an enjoyable experience for me this week, because after five years I'm able to praise his work. With three or four failures or near-misses behind him, this talented young man has scored with "J.T.," an album, that in my opinion, deserves to be termed excellent.

Even the most fanatic Taylor fans will probably agree with my feeling that the past few years have not been critically successful ones for Taylor's music. His last really great records, "Sweet Baby James" and "Mud Slide Slim" have always been his best. That isn't to say his later albums didn't sell, that's a reputational thing, but I was personally disappointed in all of them. The records since "One Man Dog" have been jumbled mixtures of the good, the bad and the bland. Each had one or two really great songs,

but none was worth the six dollars asking price.

"Walking Man," "Gorilla," and "In the Pocket" were all examples of this story. The talent was still there but some integral something or other that could have formed everything into a cohesive unit was lacking. They call it chutzpah. It wasn't there. With the exception, maybe, of "Gorilla," it has been next to impossible for me to listen to any of the records all the way through after the first time; while recuperating from a rather serious car accident this summer I spent most of my time hobbling over to the turntable looking for good songs on James Taylor's albums. He lacked the good grace to put all the good material in succession on one

side.

"J.T." has come to the front once again. Taylor is on a new record label, Columbia, (switching from Warner Bros. for reasons unknown) and has a new producer, Peter Asher, one of the best in the business.

Asher might very well be responsible for the much improved in-

strumental sound on "J.T." in con-

trast to Taylor's last three albums,

all of which had serious in-

strumental problems—not bad,

just inappropriate to the sonorous,

easy Taylor style. The new album is not overdone or ostentatious and

serves more to augment and improve the tunes than detract from them.

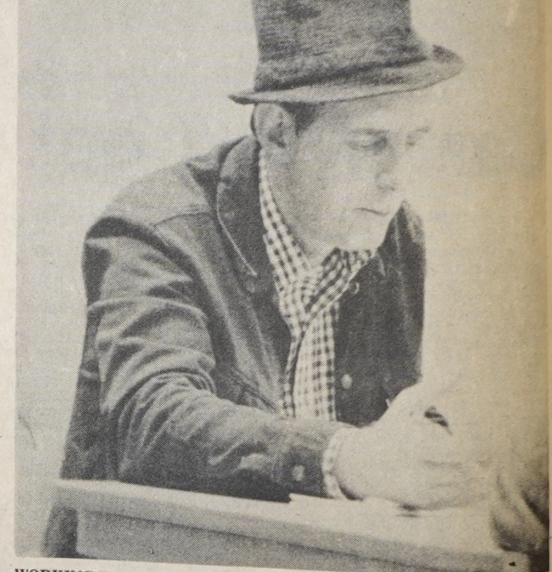
Danny Kortchman, an early associate of Taylor's since the days of the Original Flying Machine, plays guitar on "J.T." Russ Kunkel, an excellent studio musician, plays drums and Clarence McDonald plays piano. Taylor plays acoustic guitar.

But the major improvements are in the songs. The album (with the exception of "Handy Man"), which Taylor didn't write, was not designed for the top forty, but

"Cinderella" cast chosen

Kaime Woody will portray "Cinderella" in the children's play to be directed by Trij Brietzke. John Early has been cast as the Prince. Other cast members are: B.J. Cawyer, Felicia; Betsy Copple, mother; Jill Duncan, Gabrielle;

Raymond Lee is assistant direc-

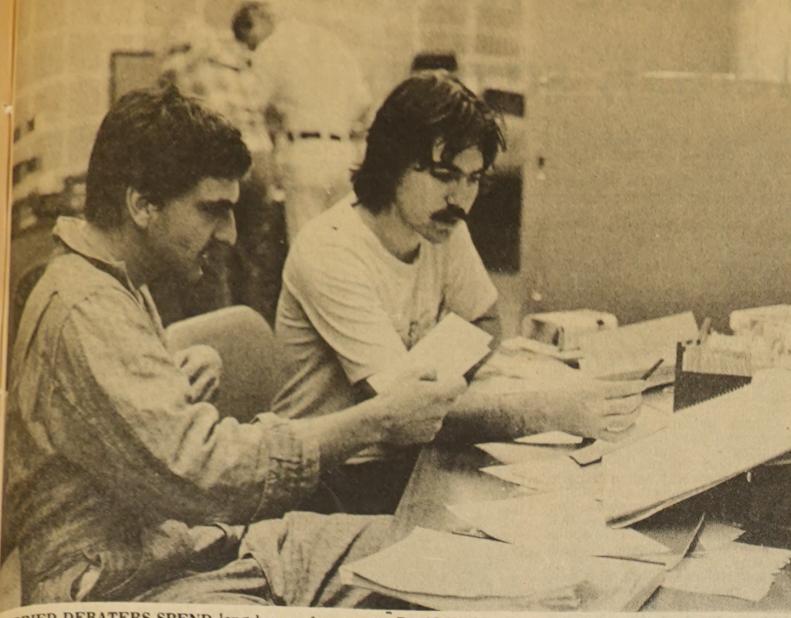


WORKING WITH HIS cast to obtain the objectiveness needed for Brecht's plays, director Duane Hunt, concentrates on the interpretation of lines in a relaxed rehearsal of "Mother Courage" in the Green Room.

pure fun, and believe it or not, the song actually is funny.

One always has to see the psychological aspects of a writer's work and "J.T." makes good fodder for a little lay-analysis. More people than I have possessed the notion that Taylor's musical recession was due to his own happiness with marriage, life, success, etc. which directly conflicted with the early power that came with such studies in depression as "Fire and Rain" (purportedly written after his friend had died in a plane crash) or "Knocking Around the Zoo," a song about his own experience in the mental hospital where he graduated from high school. One would have to contrast these songs with a line of "Broadway." "I've had my fill of self-pity..." or, more aptly, with these lines from "Secret O'Liffe."

"The secret of life is enjoying the passage of time, Any fool can do it, Ain't nothing to it..."



HARRIED DEBATERS SPEND long hours of research and practice to prepare for the first speech tournament at Oklahoma Christian College. Returning debaters

Debate squad prepares for big year to come

By DAVID PATTERSON

Missouri Southern's debate team, under the direction of Dick Finton, is in the midst of one of its busiest years in the history of the college. The debate team, which is a division of the speech department, is located in the Fine Arts Building on campus.

THE SOUTHERN DEBATE squad has attended one tournament this year and will attend 12 more. There is a possibility that the squad may participate in a tournament at Notre Dame.

Asked why he debates, Dave Hopkins, a sophomore, replied, "I don't know. I never really thought about it... It's just that at the beginning of every year I begin to argue." Kelly McDaniel, a freshman, ex-

plained it another way: "I like fighting, but not physical fighting."

SOME GET INVOLVED in debate for entirely different reasons. John Foster, a 28-year-old student, said, "I had a class from Finton and he told me I ought to be in here, so here I am."

For the unexperienced, a debate consists of two teams each composed of two persons. Each team represents a different school and each has about 2,000 pieces of evidence to support their argument on a pre-arranged topic. At the end of a debate a judge decides which team did the best job of supporting their arguments and refuting the arguments of their opposition.

The teams go up to six rounds a day, and each round lasts around an hour. Each speaker is responsible for a constructive speech, a rebuttal

and, usually, a cross-examination session.

THE AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE involved in preparing for debate is sometimes astonishing. Explained Jackson, "We use about 1,500 pieces of evidence from about 1,000 sources, but by the end of their year we'll have about 9,000."

The same topic is debated for the full school year in all colleges and universities.

Finton is in his first year at Missouri Southern, coming here from Carson-Newman in Tennessee.

He summarized his outlook for the year by stating, "With the right competition we will be able to place in some tournaments.... Any coach that said he was going to win tournaments is foolish, we have the potential to place, and if they work we have a chance."

Anti-war film set at Spiva

'No Man's Land', the famous anti-war film from the early thirties, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Fine Arts Building. This is the second program in the current film classics series co-sponsored by the Spiva Art Center and the Missouri Arts Council.

Just before Hitler came to power, three powerful anti-war films were shown to audiences throughout the world: 'All Quiet On The Western Front' from America, 'Westfront 1918' and 'No Man's Land' both from Germany. It is no surprise that Hitler and the Nazi party banned these films and in the case of 'No Man's Land' destroyed the negatives and tried to locate and destroy all known prints of this film. However, a few survived, and this is the most complete version available.

'No Man's Land' is an extremely personal and moving plea for international cooperation, told from the point of view of five men who are thrown together in an isolated cellar after a terrible battle. The men, a German, Frenchman, Englishman, Jew and Black man, learn to understand each other and organize a communal existence.

The film is described by Georges Sadoul in his reference work 'Dictionary of Films' thus: 'This intensely personal film was made with the collaboration of people like Ernst Busch and Hans Eisler, both of whom had worked with Bertolt Brecht. It is one of the most progressive films of pre-Hitler Germany, powerful, true and original, and one which never merely sermonizes.'



NO MAN'S LAND

1931 80 min.

Directed and written by Victor Trivas; original title: "Niemandland"; photography by Alexander Lazov and Georg Stillianides; music by Hans Eisler. With Ernst Busch, Georges Peletier, Vladimir Sokoloff, Hugh Douglas, Louis Douglas. German, French and English dialog. NO SUBTITLES.

On the eve of Hitler's coming to power, there was a brief period of optimism in German films. Pabst's KAMERADSCHAFT, Dudow and Brecht's KUHLE WAMPE and other films stressed the possibilities inherent in international brotherhood or cooperative action. One of the best of this group was Victor Trivas' NO MAN'S LAND. When the Nazis took power, they had all of the film's negatives destroyed. However, a few prints survived, and now this powerful anti-war film is available in 16mm for the first time. It is an extremely personal and moving plea for international cooperation, told from the point of view of five men of different nationalities who are forced to live together during World War I.

The five — a German, Frenchman, Englishman, Jew and black man — are thrown together after a terrible battle into the cellar of a ruined castle, in the center of "no man's land." Despite the language barrier, they learn to understand each other, and organize a successful communal existence. Their shared life continues oblivious to the battles waged above them. One day, observers from the trenches spot the smoke coming from the men's small stove. Both sides bombard the ruin. At first, the men manage to build a protective wall; suddenly, however, they decide that they have had enough. With a burst of determined spirit, they climb to the surface. In a row, they step forward, furiously destroy the surrounding wire, and continue to march forward together.

In its photography, lighting, editing and mood NO MAN'S LAND recalls the finest moments of both German expressionism and the Soviet film (especially Dovchenko). But Trivas achieves a unique quality of intense, personal cinema. Even the technical problem — there are no subtitles — works to some advantage: It stresses even further the theme of internationalism, and communication through shared experience. In addition, the visual imagery is overpowering enough to make sound almost unnecessary.

"NO MAN'S LAND is not only one of the great humanistic films of the cinema but one of the true classics of the screen, belonging in that hallowed company of Lubitsch's THE MAN I KILLED, Pabst's WESTFRONT 1918, Milestone's ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT and Gance's J'accuse, showing the true face of war, which is to say, its futility. Out of the simplest elements Victor Trivas has achieved in the film's ultimate statement an epic grandeur."

—Herman G. Weinberg

Tuesday

7:30 p.m.,

Judging set for today for Southern Showcase

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Chart Staff Reporter

With a variety of mediums in art represented, from pottery to prints, exhibits chosen for the second annual Southern Showcase will be announced today.

Sponsored by the Art League on Southern's campus, the exhibition consists of work done by art majors and students enrolled in art classes at Missouri Southern. Approximately 100 entries have been evaluated by judges not involved in the art department on campus, and

from these artifacts, superior works will be chosen to be on display for public viewing as a part of the Southern Showcase.

Darral Dishman, head of the art department at Missouri Southern and sponsor of the Art League, described the nature of the Showcase.

"This exhibit is a traveling show. We take it to Monett, Lamar, and other places like that in this area. First National Bank in Joplin also holds the exhibit for awhile," stated the assistant professor.

NO ENTRY FEE was charged to aspiring artists upon entrance to the contest. Entries were, however, restricted to people enrolled in art, either as art majors, or art students.

Explained Dishman, "Since the Art League sponsors the display, we try to cater particularly to the people interested in art. It's also like an added attraction for the art student. It gives them incentive to really work on something, knowing their work is going to be in front of the public."

Since the show does travel, jewelry and pottery items are seldom entered into competition. There are, however, examples of work in painting, drawing, prints, sculpting, as well as some entries of jewelry and pottery. According to Dishman, threat of theft and risk of breakage keep the numbers low in the last two categories of the Southern Showcase.

FOR JUDGING PURPOSES, all works are combined when evaluation time comes. No class distinctions are made.

In the Southern Showcase, stated Professor Dishman, "potters compete with painters. Cash prizes of \$45, \$25 and \$15 are awarded to the top three positions. When we open up to the public, all awards will be designated."

Dishman blames the small amount of art work entered for the Showcase on students' lack of time to devote to their entries.

The Southern Showcase will be on display for public viewing on October 19 during the drama department's production of "Mother Courage and Her Children." Exhibits chosen as representations of student art at Southern will be in the foyer on opening night.

Photospiva opens to good response

Currently on display at the Spiva Art Center is a selection of 100 photographs chosen for public presentation at the first annual Photospiva 77.

Defined in the Spiva Art Center's calendar of events as a "competitive photography exhibition," the display is scheduled to be presented October 2-28. The exhibition opened last Sunday to a crowd of 150 photography enthusiasts.

Photospiva 77, according to James Mueller, director of the showing, is a collection of photographs using modern darkroom techniques.

"The purpose of this show" stated Mueller, "is to bring together in one place as many avenues of photography as possible and to expose people to the vitality that is going on in photography today."

Carl Kurtz, of Excelsior Springs and Lester Boles, a resident of Kansas City, were the recipients of the two first place awards of \$100. Honorable mention awards were given to Bill Schwab, of New York and Tricia Sample and Patricia MacLaughlin, both residents of Champaign, Illinois.

Judging was done by Steven Cromwell, assistant professor of art at Kansas City Art Institute. Thirteen of Cromwell's own photographic prints are on display with the Photospiva collection.

Because of the success of this year's competition, program director Mueller stated that plans are underway to make Photospiva an annual event.

Photospiva 77 is open to the public during the regular hours of the Spiva Art Center.

Senior recitals scheduled

Several fall term senior recitals have been scheduled in the music department, according to Dr. F. Joe Sims, head of the department.

Slated for public presentation on October 16 is a piano recital by music major Elizabeth Kemm. Beginning at 3 p.m., the senior pianist will present a program consisting of works by J. S. Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, and Prokofieff.

November will see Ross Henry, on the trumpet, and Ronda Wyekoff, clarinetist, fulfilling their graduation requirements by presenting their respective senior solos. On November 22, Wyekoff is set to begin her production at 8 p.m. No definite date has been established for Henry's performance.

On December 1, senior Steve Allan is scheduled in a one hour performance on his instrument, the French horn, beginning also at 8 p.m.

All senior recitals are open to the public, and can be seen in the Phinney Recital Hall at Missouri Southern.

Theatre academy formed

Beginning with "Mother Courage," the Missouri Southern Theatre Department announces the formation of the Missouri Southern Theatre Academy. Any student or faculty interested in joining the Academy has to attend all four shows presented by the department at Taylor Auditorium and sign their name at the box office.

At the end of the year, members of the academy will be able to vote on the acting awards and will be contacted by the staff. The faculty members implemented this organization so that campus and community persons would have a chance to vote on who they thought were the best actor and actress in each production.

Three faculty members and four students from the theatre and speech departments recently attended a meeting of the Speech and Theatre Association of Missouri at Columbia.



IN PREPARATION for tomorrow's announcement of contest winners, Art League members Jody Pfaffmann and Patricia Provenzano straighten a poster announcing the Southern Showcase, a competitive art display featuring work done by Missouri Southern students.

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THELMA THRASHER

'Common Cause' looks after public interest, say backers

By MARIE CESELSKI
Chart Staff Reporter

"We're the citizen's lobby. Everyone but the public seems to have someone represent their interests. CC (Common Cause) is what's looking after them," says Don Youst, assistant professor of political science.

Youst has been an active member of Common Cause for five years.

According to the political scientist, Common Cause was founded by John Gardner in 1970 as a national public affairs lobby organization. CC boasts a membership of over 250,000 educators, students, retirees, homemakers, lawyers and professional persons.

"It works," says Youst, "for reforms to make government more open, accountable and responsive to citizens."

He adds, "Compared to the other lobbyists we appear small. But when we work with groups supporting the same reforms, we're a success. Much of our legislation has been accepted or at least received a great deal of attention."

YOUT REPORTS THAT most local legislators pay little attention to CC proposals and "US Representative Gene Taylor (R-Mo.) almost always votes against Common Cause supported bills."

"Common Cause is about the closest thing people have to a representative (lobbyist) in Jefferson City," Tom Carver, 137th district representative, said recently.

Carver's voting record supported many Common Cause backed reforms.

A past victory for CC was passage of the Public Financing of Presidential Elections Act.

"We also were successful in acceptance of the Federal Campaign Disclosure Laws. This is where we got Nixon in the lawsuit. There was about \$20 million in campaign money he was planning on keeping a secret," explained Youst.

FUTURE PLANS, AT THE federal level, for Common Cause include investigation of the South Korean scandal, merit selection of judges and lobbying on energy issues.

Another national issue, a 1977 legislative defeat for CC, is public financing of congressional campaigns. Youst confirms that a great deal of controversy has arisen between Senator Danforth and both the state and national CC organizations concerning S. 926. Youst says that his organization will not give up the struggle and will pursue it again next year.

"Danforth stated time and time again that he supported the measure. It was one of his major campaign promises. He was given the chance three times to vote for closure which would have ended the debate. All three times he voted against it. He would not stop it from being filibustered to death on the Senate floor," said Youst.

"All this time he kept saying he

was in support of public financing. We can't believe that after all the letters and telegrams sent by constituents urging him to vote for closure that he would have done this," added Youst.

IT IS YOUT'S belief, a shared opinion among CC members, that Danforth was simply going along with Republican leadership which debated "the public should not be burdened with expense of congressional campaigns." At the same time, these legislators such as Danforth have stated they want to give the public a greater hand in the election process.

"He had us believing he was on our side," revealed Youst, "but all this time he was going back on his campaign promise to the people."

Common Cause publicizes that "big money has corrupted politics and destroyed a competitive political system." It also reports that "those in office stay in office" and "90 per cent of all incumbents running for re-election during the last decade won."

Frontline, a nationwide CC newsletter informs that "in 1976 incumbents were given three dollars of special interest money for every one dollar given to challengers." Common Cause considered this to be the "worthwhile investments of big business."

BECAUSE OF THE difficulty in raising money to run against an incumbent, competition often fails to develop. In the last election, 51 House seats went unopposed by majority party candidates - nearly 11 percent of the total House of Representatives. Thus, voters in those 51 districts had virtually no choice," says founder, John Gardner.

Besides trying to stop what Common Cause feels is the "actual buying of votes by special interest groups" it also believes that S. 926 would have helped women and minority candidates who historically had trouble raising enough money to run an effective and competitive political campaign.

Statistics, from Frontline, show that Blacks, who make up 12 percent of the U.S. population hold only

4 percent of the U.S. House seats. And, although, women comprise over 51 percent of the population, they are only represented by 11 Representatives in the 435 member House. Senators there is only one black and no women.

"HOPEFULLY, THE PUBLIC being educated on this terrible wrongdoing and when he (Danforth) comes up for re-election he will remember how well he kept his promises," said Youst.

As an educator, Youst says that CC has benefited his teaching career, especially when classes discuss special interest groups. The organization keeps him informed on current issues and how legislation are voting.

He encourages anyone interested in the political process and government reforms to join. Students are offered a special discount membership of seven dollars.

Missouri CC is being reorganized with a joint office and full time director to be shared with Kansas CC at a location in Kansas City, Missouri. Missouri will, however, have its own part time lobbyist.

"At this time we are looking for a new director, someone already living in the Kansas City vicinity who wouldn't mind relocating. It would be a good opportunity for a young lawyer but we are leaving open to anyone wishing to apply," said Youst.

"COMMON CAUSE AT the state level is governed by our Political Action Committee (PAC) which is comprised of representatives from each Congressional District (CD), explained Youst.

"We here, in CD 7, are trying to increase our membership, as are the other CDs, in an effort to educate more persons on the issue and what can be done," said Youst.

"Some state reforms we will be after next year include Conflict of Interest legislation, after last session's filibustered death, and more campaign disclosure laws and Sunset provisions," added Youst.

Youst is a past CD 7 coordinator. Bob Markman, Annetta St. Clair and Steve Courier are other Missouri CC campus members of Common Cause.

'Mrs. T' plays important role in lives of North Hall residents

By RICKY HAYES
Chart Staff Reporter

Thelma Thrasher, the dorm occupants as Mrs. T., has worked at Southern as head resident of North Hall for four years.

"There is no way to define my specific duties," states Mrs. T. Her job requires twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Mrs. Thrasher plays an important role in the lives of the students who reside at North Hall. Her job requires that she be open-minded and that she be able to face each problem.

Mrs. T. takes her responsibilities to the school and students seriously. She states, "I'm not in this job by necessity, but by choice."

SHE LIKES TO BE ON HAND when students need someone to talk to. "They don't want advice...just someone to listen to their problems."

Mrs. Thrasher describes her job as sometimes frustrating, but she faces each day with a new start. Mrs. Thrasher sees the dorm life as being beneficial to the

student. It helps the student to learn to relate to other students of different backgrounds.

Her job is somewhat like that of a mother, but she gets to know her "children" from a different perspective. Students in the dorm know that she runs it with a stern hand.

Part of her duties involve checking the floors of the dorm to see that the noise level is kept to a minimum so that those who want to study or sleep have the opportunity.

She says that she treats everyone equally. She tries to get to know all the dorm students, both male and female. She feels that being available for a student to talk to her, no matter what the problem is, is part of her duty.

WORKING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE Mrs. Thrasher says, is an interesting job with never a dull moment. When students come to the school from different cities and towns they sometimes bring

stereotypes with them. And living at the dorm gives them a chance to realize and find out that the things they believe are just that.

Mrs. Thrasher has raised seven children of her own and she feels that her job at the dorm gives her another immediate family. And her job allows her to see them grow into adults.

Statistics, from Frontline, show that Blacks, who make up 12 percent of the U.S. population hold only

Armenian refugee tells experiences

By RANDY FRISINGER
Chart Staff Reporter

An Armenian refugee of World War II, who now lives and works in Joplin, declares that he is "happy and proud to be an American citizen now." Misha Avedisian came to the United States in 1949, after spending nearly four years in Germany after World War II.

A native of the Communist satellite country of Armenia, in southeastern Europe, Avedisian lost his father in 1936, when the Russian Communists, accusing him of opposing the government, sent him to the Siberian work camps, from which he never returned. Then in 1935, Avedisian's older brother, who had raised him along with his own family since the disappearance of their father, was also accused of opposing the government. He, too, was sent to the Siberian work camps, but never returned.

After his brother's disappearance, Avedisian stayed to help provide for his brother's family. However, war soon broke out between Russia and Germany, and he was sent along with other Armenians to fight with the Russian Army. After fighting in many major battles, he was captured by the Germans and sent to a Nazi prison camp outside of Letzen, Austria.

AT THE CONCENTRATION CAMP he witnessed many horrible sights, including people starving to death and fighting bitterly over food they could get. He related that "on one occasion, some Mongolians were caught eating a dead man and were shot for it."

In 1944, Avedisian and the other prisoners who were healthy enough were sent to the fields to raise food for the Nazis. After the surrender of Germany, he was sent to Loeben, Austria, where he and hundreds of other refugees were to be sent back to Russia. They were to travel by train to the Austrian border, where they had to walk the rest of the way.

According to Armenian logic, the refugees would shoot themselves before they would let themselves be captured, since if they returned to Russia, they would be shot as traitors.

Avedisian, who had actually allowed himself to be captured by the Germans, decided to escape

with two other refugees during the first night of their walk from the border. They escaped successfully, but were later stopped by Russian soldiers patrolling the area and questioned about where they were going. Avedisian told them that they had missed the train at Leoben and were trying to catch up with the refugees at the border, so the soldiers released them.

ONE WEEK AFTER they had escaped, they finally made their way to a U.S. occupied airport. There, the U.S. Army allowed them to fly from Austria to U.S. occupied Germany.

Encountering problems with the customs agency, Avedisian got a job in 1946, rebuilding houses ruined by bombing. Unhappy with life in

15 pledge Kappa Alpha

Kappa Alpha Order, Delta Pi Chapter, of Missouri Southern has announced 15 pledges for the fall semester. They are: Michael Robert Gondro, St. Louis; Chris Duane Phillips, Carl Junction; Michael Joe Owen, Lebanon; Bobby Ray Cornelison, Springfield; Robert Edward Comer, Carthage; Jeffrey Clarkson, Joplin.

Education major organizes puppet ministry in Neosho

Colleen Casady, a mother, grandmother and an education major in her senior year at Missouri Southern.

Colleen is the wife of Rev. Thomas Casady, who pastors the Northside Baptist Church in Neosho. Colleen's hobby is reaching people and she does this through her activities in the church.

When Tom and Colleen first went to Northside she organized a puppet ministry. Colleen and her group use a line of Sesame Street type puppets. Her puppets are children from the fifth grade through high school. They perform during worship services at their own church as well as the Senior Citizen Center, Faith Boarding Home, and area churches.

The ministry extends past the older citizens who aren't physically able to come to church. "We have one young girl with cerebral palsy that we visit and share with. It gives her a chance to worship and be acquainted with people other than just her family. We also reach temporary shut-ins such as someone in

currently rehearsing for a production of "Noah's Ark," using puppets to portray the different animals and characters.

Colleen believes that "puppets reach all ages, not just children. The kids performing will never forget these Bible stories."

Colleen has led a group from her church in a "tape ministry" for shut-ins in the area. "We started with one message a week, one tape recorder, and a lot of prayers. Now we've grown to five recorders and three messages a week," Colleen said.

The ministry extends past the older citizens who aren't physically able to come to church. "We have one young girl with cerebral palsy that we visit and share with. It gives her a chance to worship and be acquainted with people other than just her family. We also reach temporary shut-ins such as someone in

the hospital for a few weeks recovering from surgery."

THE FAITH SUNDAY School Class for mentally retarded persons is Colleen's latest project. The church bus picks them up from the Faith Boarding Home. The class formerly met at the home, but by coming to the church "they meet other people and aren't as isolated."

Colleen admits to being "a little scared, but excited." One of the goals for this year is to teach them some songs to enable them to sing in the choir with other adults. They also share in the puppets.

Colleen told why she enjoys shooing. "For me learning is exciting. I like to learn about and search out new things. I enjoy sociology-the study of people and how their lives can be affected."

"God sent me to school not only to earn a living, but that I could accomplish something and make my

life worth living. I thank God for the opportunity to learn."

ONE OF THE HARDEST things for Colleen was going back to school after 22 years. In her opinion "college is geared for students right out of high school and living on campus."

"They should have different regulations for students over thirty. My time is valuable and I don't want to waste time I could spend working in my field," said Colleen.

Colleen transferred to Missouri Southern from Northeastern Missouri State University her junior year.

"Changing schools is difficult because requirements vary from school to school. There is very little help and cooperation from faculty," according to Colleen.

COLLEEN IS UNSURE exactly what she will do once she graduates.

While studying at NMSU she worked through the school at the welfare department for a 15 month period. "I enjoyed working with the clients and their case studies. It was rewarding to see the accomplishments. But she also feels a strong need to stay for dedicated Christian teachers in our high schools."

"The welfare programs limited. I can have better application of my schooling through the church where there are limitations. Churches today have gotten away from caring for 'widows and the needy' and need to get back to it rather than leave it to the government," Colleen said. Her degree will enable her to welfare work or teach.

She has five children and grandchildren.



JAMES JACKSON

Neosho

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Shaddy understands people and nature

By PENNY JOHNSON
Chart Staff Reporter

As a former Boy Scout, a former employee at Hampton House, and a worker at the Joplin Regional Center, Robert Shaddy feels that understanding people and nature is basic to life.

"You can't judge people by just looking, you have to get to know them on the inside," he says. From experiences with people, each in a different situation, Shaddy has come to believe that a person is never "right or wrong, just different." A person needs to find out what is right for him as an individual and follow it, but don't forget it on others. "I've tried lots of things—scouting, religion, ROTC, and such. Each experience has taught me more about life. The scouting years were good; I am still active in church, but I disagree with the military because they are involved in killing."

Throughout his life Shaddy has lived in Texas, Nebraska, and several parts of Missouri. Shaddy is a fraternal twin brother along with two other brothers and two sisters. His father is a commercial photographer. Shaddy shares this interest in photography as a hobby. He became acquainted with the importance of understanding nature when he and his brother, Richard, went on a 150 mile canoe trip through Canada with a Boy Scout troop from Ada, Okla. They bushwhacked their way through wilderness that hadn't been traveled through in hundreds of years. They hiked and canoed over land and water for nine days carrying all their food and necessities in backpacks and at times carrying their canoes also.

The trip didn't stop when he came home. He has come to realize that "man is part of nature, not over nature. Everything is interrelated and the two are dependent upon one another." How to live together and be more tolerant of others was another lesson which he still finds important.

The most awe-inspiring moment was watching a moose cow and her calf drink in a stream. "As for danger, there was always the fear of turning over your canoe and losing all your gear. Luckily none of us did."

This trip wasn't the only experience with nature for Robert. As a Boy Scout he once spent a weekend in survival training in the desert in Texas. The boys were given a rope, matches, a knife, and a tarp for shelter.

Shaddy agrees with the feeling that everyone should have a goal. The best way for him to pursue his goals are "one day at a time." The most immediate goal is to attend graduate school upon completion of a degree in history at Southern. His ultimate goal is to be a college professor or perhaps to go into politics.

He is unsure where he will attend school for his graduate studies. He is considering New York, where he visited this summer, or somewhere in Missouri.

"There are a lot of tensions that go with a job like mine. No matter what a person does, they need an occasional escape." Shaddy enjoys watching a good soccer or basketball game as his escape. There he can cheer and yell and let go of his frustrations without doing anyone else any harm.

ADAMSON, HOWEVER, DID NOT want to have his number chosen by the government before he answered the call for more fighting men.

"Washington would make a call for recruits about every two weeks. The call came for 16 men, and a group of us from Everton, Mo., where I was living at the time, decided we wanted to stay together. So," remembered the bank executive, "we signed up together. Well, we stayed together right up to the time they sent us to Camp Funston, Kan."

There, the novice soldiers were put through various physical examinations, and divided into companies. Both Adamson and Homer Farmer, one of the young men from Everton, now a resident of Springfield, were placed in the same company.

"IT WAS SURE GOOD to have a friend there like Farmer. You were going into a completely new situation and something that reminded you of home was important," declared the veteran soldier.

"The most I've ever paid for a ticket was \$45 to see Elton John. It was a bad seat and I could hardly see the stage. But I had come so far and I didn't want to miss the concert. It was in Chicago and I was late getting to town and hadn't bought my ticket yet. So I had to buy it from a scalper. This is probably the only concert I've regretted because of all the problems and the bad seat."

His list of cities is almost as impressive as his list of concerts. He has been to Los Angeles, Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, Boston, St. Louis and New York to name a few.

"I've been to a lot of places but I couldn't tell you much about them. If I did spend more than a day in a town, it was usually in a line somewhere waiting for tickets."

"I try to plan my long trips in a way that I go to see at least two or three concerts on each trip. I'll get a concert listing for several months in advance and write for information and tickets. Then I'll plan a route and a schedule and off I go."

Clingen is not sure if he'll continue going to concerts because he can't think of anybody left to see.

"When I saw Elvis this summer, I remember sitting back and thinking if it wasn't for this guy there would not be any Stevie Wonder or the Eagles. He is the king of rock 'n' roll, the man who started it all. I realized that seeing him."

For example groups like Steve Miller and Earth, Wind and Fire can control an audience with their perfect movements and lighting and sound effects. Other groups use

Fast foods now American tradition

By JIM McDONALD
Chart Staff Reporter

When a time-capsule is devised for the 1970's no doubt an entire chapter will be devoted to a great American unnatural phenomenon: the fast food restaurant.

Like it or not, this will be part of America's heritage.

Wayne Shepherd, 20, has an interesting outlook on the subject—he manages a fast food restaurant. Driving a new sports car and looking financially independent, he calls his job a challenge.

"THE SHORT-ORDER food business is growing with the times, and the people simultaneously. The economy, the breakdown of the family structure and the rapid pace of the time are all contributing factors to our success. Nobody wants to wait for anything anymore. It's simply a matter of who can fill the order the quickest and the cheapest, while offering the highest standards."

Commenting on the breakdown of the family Shepherd stated, "The needs and wants of people change, as their lifestyles change. There is a demand for quick, nourishing inexpensive food. We try and fill that need. We're not the cause of the breakdown, if there is one, we just try to accommodate people in that position. I mean, we're talking about busy people on the go."

"Challenges include the anticipation of the rush periods, preparing for them, and handling the situations as they arise. There are three big rushes each day.

Those few hours are what you plan the whole day around. Sometimes they can be awfully trying, but that's the demand and it's your responsibility to meet it."

IN THIS ERA OF Watergate and the CIA, one would imagine some tough competition in a booming industry.

"The competition is tough. There are so many ways to do things. Everyday someone comes up with a new gimmick. You have to keep ahead of the times with your competitors. There are some things that have a fairly constant medium. For instance, you regulate your prices on a percentage basis. The health department does a good job of

quality control, so it's pretty much a matter of how much you want to give your customer for his dollar."

What kind of people are hamburger-eaters?

"ALL KINDS, WE'VE got a real melting pot. We get everything from caddies to pickup trucks. I think the hamburger long ago took over apple pie as the national food. Speaking

of people, one thing about this business that can be trying at times is the fact that your work with primarily part-time people. I'm pretty lucky to have a good crew, but it can be a hassle."

And where does Shepherd eat when he isn't working?

"Another fast food restaurant," he states. "I've been addicted for years."



Most stories in history books, but Adamson has a few of his own

By SUSAN CAMPBELL
Chart Staff Reporter

As of next month, it has been 50 years since American troops landed at the front of the fighting in World War I. Most of the war stories from the battle are preserved in history books. Most, but not all.

Don Adamson, long-time resident of Webb City and president of the Merchants and Miners Bank there, has a few stories of his own. The forty-year inhabitant of the City of Flags is one of the men left in this area who was active in the armed forces during the First World War.

Adamson was a member of the 89th Regiment of the US Army from 1917 to 1920.

"Of course they still had the draft then," stated Adamson, "and I held the draft card numbered one in my area. My father handled the recruiting in Dade county, and I was the first one he talked to."

ADAMSON, HOWEVER, DID NOT want to have his number chosen by the government before he answered the call for more fighting men.

"Washington would make a call for recruits about every two weeks. The call came for 16 men, and a group of us from Everton, Mo., where I was living at the time, decided we wanted to stay together. So," remembered the bank executive, "we signed up together. Well, we stayed together right up to the time they sent us to Camp Funston, Kan."

There, the novice soldiers were put through various physical examinations, and divided into companies. Both Adamson and Homer Farmer, one of the young men from Everton, now a resident of Springfield, were placed in the same company.

"IT WAS SURE GOOD to have a friend there like Farmer. You were going into a completely new situation and something that reminded you of home was important," declared the veteran soldier.

From Kansas, it was only a short hop to Englewood, where the men were transported to Paris by channel boats. The majority of the fighting done by the 89th Regiment was done in northern France, around the Meuse River.

Adamson, because of experience he had acquired in a telephone company, was made a signalman. With this special job came the position of corporal.

Explained the spry banker, "It was the job of the signalmen to make sure lines of communication were always open from battalion to battalion. This involved stringing wires for field phones, ahead of the troops themselves."

THREAT OF DEATH was a continual companion of the signalmen, although, according to Adamson, the threat was no more evident for signalmen than for the average infantryman.

"We had a job to do, and we did it. We never did anything particularly heroic. We were getting shot at, and we shot back, while stringing wires. You got used to it. It was a lot like the pressure that a person who works on the powder line goes through. I could never do that," stated Adamson.

At that time, signal corps differed from the rest of the troops in the U.S. Army, as viewed by Adamson:

"OF A NECESSITY, we were pretty foot-loose. We had to be. Theoretically, as a corporal, I was in charge of eight men, but it was somewhat different than a corporal in the infantry. We had a lot of work to do, keeping generals and sergeants in touch with each other. So, we pretty well went our own way."

Citing the last few days of the war as a time that particularly stands out in his mind, the former mayor of Webb City explained,

"I've got maps to prove my squad of signalmen were the unit that advanced the farthest into enemy lines on the day the war ended."

It is recorded in the published history of the 89th Regiment that two battalions crossed the Meuse River in northern France into what was then German territory. According to Adamson, his band of eight signalmen, upon capturing an enemy machine gun nest approximately two miles from the river, halted for a rest after three straight days of advancing.

"RUMOR WAS GOING around," stated Adamson, "that there was going to be an armistice. My crew and I sat in this hole waiting for some news. As a joke, I looked at my watch, and smiled at the men, and said, 'Well, according to my watch, the war was over four minutes ago.'

"I had no more gotten those words out of my mouth, when all of a sudden, all the firing stopped. Everyone, evidently, had gotten words that the fighting was going to stop, and both sides had been whizzing bullets and shells back and forth, in an effort to get rid of their artillery-kind of like Fourth of July, when you try to shoot off all your fire crackers."

After the quiet settled, the group of signalmen, led by Adamson and a Lt. Fields, traveled the few miles to the small village of Autreville, where the seven signalmen were met with over 320 German infantrymen.

Stated Adamson, "The town had a square, and here were all these Germans standing around talking. Well, we just walked out and started talking to them, and it was here that the Lieutenant accepted the head of the German's surrender for that area. It was pretty evident that everyone was glad it was over, at last."

WORLD WAR I HAD ended, but the 89th Regiment's role had not. Chosen as the army of occupation in Germany, the 89th remained overseas for six months after the actual fighting had stopped.

"The people were really nice to us. They knew better than to make trouble, because, I guess, we were the victors. I lived in the home of this elderly German woman, who thought of us as her own within a few days," declared veteran Adamson.

Adamson's particular battalion remained, during the fighting, on the front of the battle the majority of this time. According to the wiry widower, a general practice of warfare was to have one battalion at the front for two or three days, and then to "leap-frog," or stand still, while other battalions passed by to take the brunt of the fighting, for a period of two or three more days.

"WE HAD A JOB TO DO," declared Adamson, "and we did it. There weren't any real heroics with use, because everyone was on the same

level. It was scary, but we had to do what we were assigned to do, and I think we did just that."

Windmills supplement energy

Few people who have ever traveled through the country surrounding Joplin could miss seeing a number of silent reminders of the past. Surrounded by a certain amount of romance are those giant weather vanes of yesteryear, the windmills.

Today, however, according to Dr. Phillip Whittle, associated professor of chemistry at Missouri Southern, the windmill has taken on a new way.

"Studies show that the windmill is a very good way of at least supplementing the energy we need. The main problem is in storing the energy," stated Whittle. "Wind seems like such a logical source of energy that we are just not harnessing."

BECAUSE OF THE GROWING interest in wind power, Chi Epsilon Phi, an honorary organization for chemistry, physics, and engineering majors on campus, started construction on their own windmill last April. Now completed, the savorius rotor model stands approximately 12 feet tall on Dr. Whittle's faculty advisor to Chi Epsilon Phi, property, east of Joplin.

Resembling the type built in the late 1930's, the experimental wind-

mill was built by members of the Chi Epsilon Phi club, at a cost of about sixty dollars.

Several factors determined the final location of the windmill on the property of Dr. Whittle. Explained the chemistry enthusiast, "A place was needed where we could build at our own pace, and we had to get a place where there was a lot of wind." Constructing the windmill on private property also saved the Chi Epsilon Phi chapter from having to get permission from the administration at Southern, stated Whittle.

NAMING WIND as a good source of energy, the doctor declared, "Coal being limited, and, as long as the Arab countries persist in their part of the petroleum problem, wind is the easiest thing to go to. All you need is a generator."

In explaining the process involved in converting wind power into electricity, Dr. Whittle said, "The blades are hooked up to an alternator, which produces electricity as long as there is a good wind blowing to turn the blades."

Although at the present time, the windmill is not producing electricity, the professor has high hopes for getting the windmill in workable condition soon.

Coburn enjoys all sports

By VINCE ROSATI
Chart Staff Reporter

Every time you go to a sporting event on campus you're almost sure to see him there and enjoying every minute of it; be it football, basketball, soccer, or baseball Jerry Coburn likes them all.

"I am especially fond of baseball because I played the game in school and for almost four years in the Air Force, so I like baseball," says Dr. Coburn, instructor in drafting and design.

"I guess I like all sports, but hunting and fishing are my favorites. Whenever I get a chance to get away my wife and I go to Roaring River to catch trout. I also like to hunt deer. I went to Montana a couple of times to hunt elk, but I wasn't lucky enough to get an elk. I did get a couple of deer though, whitetail and mule, but no elk."

It was in the early 1950's while he was in the Air Force and doing his regular job, drafting, that the thought of being a teacher came to him.

"By the time I was released from the service I had made up my mind to be a teacher, I went to college on the G.I. Bill and received my degree from Kansas State College at Pittsburg. My first teaching job was in 1961 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

"No, not at the prison. We did go to the prison once to play baseball. When the game was over they told us that they would like to return the favor and come to our school to play, but they couldn't get away. All their games had to be home games."

"I enjoy teaching my students, but promoting school spirit is also important. I try to get my students involved in campus activities."

In the fall of 1975 Coburn was instrumental in organizing the Industrial Technology Club.

"I was a club advisor in 1975 when the club took first place in all but one event to win the Homecoming Trophy and again in 1976 when the club won all the events, again winning the Trophy."

In the spring and summer months, when the weather is warm, Coburn spends a lot of time gardening.

"I like gardening; I'm not very good at it, but I like it. Where I live is very rocky so I have to bring in a lot of dirt so I can get a good crop, mostly vegetables, but this year I also had several quarts of strawberries put in the freezer."

Coburn has been teaching at Missouri Southern for nine years starting as an evening instructor until now, the head of the drafting department, taking time off to earn his doctorate in December of last year.

Although most of his career has been teaching, Coburn has spent several years in the business world and is in continual communication with businesses and the job market that will effect his students.

Now that an Industrial Arts teaching course has been recently added to the curriculum, Coburn is very much a part of it; in fact, he is one of the reasons for its being.

Lions slip in mud at Wayne State and lose

By RON KEMM
Chart Sports Reporter

Slipping and sliding on a mud-plagued grid-iron, the Missouri Southern Lions were handed their first setback of the 1977 season, 13-9. The Wayne State Wildcats emerged victorious in the hard fought battle following a downpour just before opening kickoff.

The Lions traveled to Wayne Nebraska to play their first Central State Intercollegiate Conference game of the season. Although the Lions led in almost every department statistically, it wasn't enough as their season record fell to 3-1.

WAYNE STATE SCORED twice early in the first quarter and that was all they needed in the game dominated by defense. The Wildcats gained a good field position on a 20-yard punt and jumped to a quick 7-0 lead on a 32-yard pass play. However, Missouri Southern retaliated with a score of their own as quarterback Rusty Shelley took the snap from center and plunged over from the one yard line.

The Wildcats then got one of their key breaks of the game. Lion punter, Lloyd Walker, lined up deep in his own territory but received a bad snap from the center. Unable to get the kick off, the Wayne State defense tackled him on the 5 yard line. The Wildcats proceeded to score their second touchdown. However, they failed to convert the extra point.

At the end of the first half the Lions had another chance to score but an illegal procedure call hurt this drive. They were stopped on the three yard line as time ran out.

THE LIONS' FINAL big chance occurred late in the game. With time running out, Southern moved the ball down to the Wayne State

nine-yard line. However a fumble turned the ball over, ending the threat and the Wildcats came up with another big break.

Possibly one of the key plays of the game occurred when the Wildcats were leading 13-7 and quarterback Rick Lade backed into the end zone on fourth down to give the Lions a two-point safety. Had Southern stopped Lade before he reached the end zone, it would have given the Lions good field position and a great opportunity for a touchdown. This proved to be a big factor.

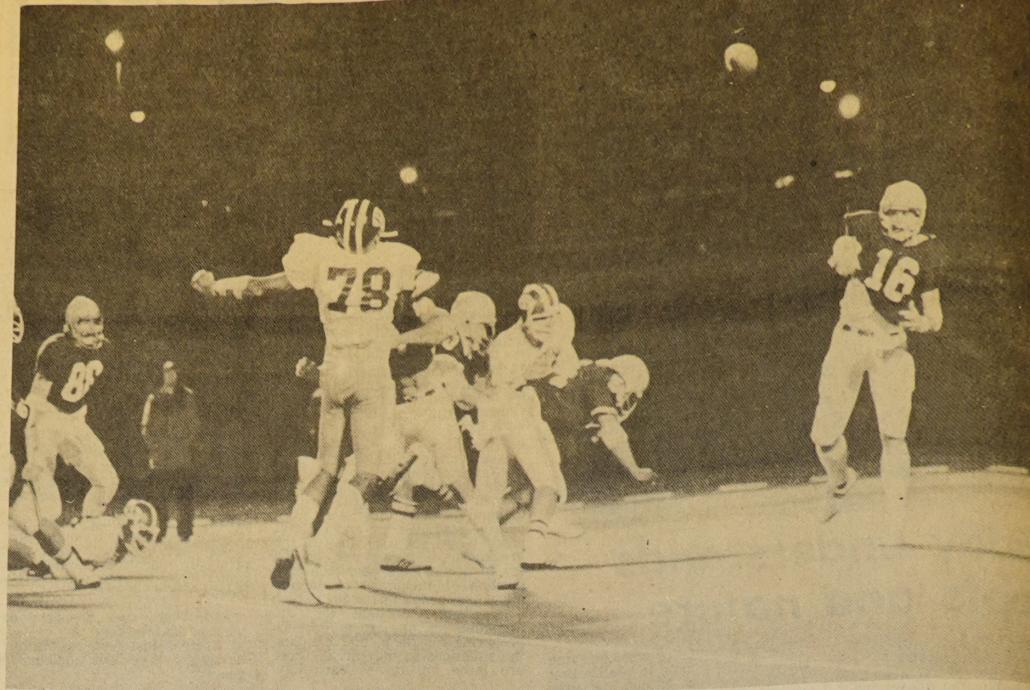
Despite the little scoring, Southern led in most of the statistics. The Lions garnered a total of 227 yards while limiting the Wildcats to 132. A total of 74 yards were gained in the air while 153 were earned on the ground. Larry Barnes again led the running game amassing 145 yards on 32 carries. The defense allowed but 90 yards rushing and 36 passing.

HOWEVER, THE LIONS also led in the turnover department which also turned out to be a big factor. They coughed the ball up three times while tossing one interception.

Injuries to the Lions include knee injuries to both "Bo" Campbell of the specialty teams and linebacker Leon Boldin.

Wayne State, now 3-1, entered the game boasting the Conference's stingiest defense. They ranked number one against the rush and second against the pass. In their three previous outings, they had allowed a total of only 31 points.

Summarizing the game, the Wildcats made the key plays both offensively and defensively when necessary while taking advantage of Missouri Southern's mistakes effectively.



RUSTY SHELLEY, 6'3", 200 pound Joplinite, connects for a touchdown in last Saturday's game against the Washburn Ichabods. Shelley, Southern's senior quar-

terback, scored four touchdowns during the match, setting a new school record in scoring in a single game.

Rick Ham student of Indian history

By KATHY LACEY
Chart Staff Reporter

"Indian reservations," to Rick Ham, are doomed. They were good for a while, but now the United States has progressed and even eventually the reservations will diminish.

After visiting several reservations throughout his vacationing years, Ham has decided that they are degrading to the honor of the American Indian. "The day of the Great American West and Indian is gone. I think that we should consider it as a part of our pasts. I think the Indians should do the same. The greatest time for them is now history and they should find honor in looking back on their forefathers' existence."

Ham, now a senior at Southern and active as a defensive end for the football team, uses most of his spare time reading publications on Indian history. His major is history—Indian History—and he enjoys "patterns, wars, and burial grounds," he notes.

SYMPATHETIC HE IS NOT, for the Indian reservation ordeals. He feels that "the majority of Indians there are able to leave but not willing to find better lives for themselves. The atmosphere there allows them to keep drumming on the subject of what is rightfully theirs."

"I hate to say it but most of them

are there getting money for doing nothing, and others are getting more money for performing supposedly religious and meaningful ceremonies for the tourists. It's only hurting themselves. It's degrading their pride and honor. The previous Indian situation was inconvenient; progress took over. Back in the 19th century there were dozens of tribes, like little nations, fighting over horses and squaws. It was inconvenient. It would have been taken over by something else if not by our system today."

Communing with nature concerns most of Ham's hobbies. He enjoys camping, hunting, fishing and collecting guns and rifles. The plains, streams, and mountains of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, and the tundras of Alaska he particularly enjoys. "Ideologically I would like to get a job in the mountains of Colorado or Wyoming teaching an Indian history class. In my spare time I'd be able to hunt and fish and maybe even study Indian artifacts."

AMERICAN WESTERN DAYS from 1700 to 1900 are the most interesting to Rick, basically the 19th century. "I'd like to have lived as an early explorer then, or as a mountain man, to go back to when game was everywhere—grizzly bear, elk, and buffalo. I'd like to have experienced the 'rough' life."

By B.J. CAWYER
Chart Staff Reporter

The Olympic goals set by one young athlete, Joyce Ann Thurman, may be partially responsible for her "miraculous" recovery.

The goals young athletes set today are set high and often at a very early age. Because of this and circumstances, many of these goals are never reached. This was not to be the case for Miss Thurman. She set out in 1973 at age eight to become a famous gymnast, with the hope of someday going to the Olympic games and participating in the uneven parallel bars competition.

Joyce states, "I was really little when I decided I wanted to be good. I've wanted to be a gymnast, ever since I can remember."

But many things can happen to prevent even the most dedicated and talented youngsters from reaching their goals. This is what happened in Joyce's case.

In late September of 1974, while riding home from school on her bicycle, she hit a rock which caused her left leg to flip and twist, catching the bars of the bike.

"I was carried home by our neighbor, Bill Sparlin. The wreck happened a block from my home," Joyce states, adding, "We waited about four or five hours before I was taken to the hospital. At first my parents didn't think I had broken anything, but by ten p.m. that night my leg appeared twisted and the pain was more severe, so I was taken to the hospital at Webb City, Mo."

Joyce spent two days in the Webb City Hospital in a body cast and then an x-ray revealed the leg to be mis-set resulting in a tedious surgery at St. John's Hospital in Joplin. After the surgery she spent over one month in traction and in anticipation of her release from the hospital.

"When I was finally dismissed, it wasn't bad enough to be on the crut-

ches, I learned I would have to wear a full leg brace for no telling how long!" exclaimed Joyce.

Joyce's mother, Dorothy Thurman, says, "She's just really lucky that she didn't have to wear that brace all her life."

She spent another year in the brace, with fittings and refittings, special therapy and exercises and very little hope of reaching her goal.

"I never lost sight of my goal. I always have wanted to become a gymnast, so as soon as the news came that I could take off my brace I did, as quickly as I could and began to practice again."

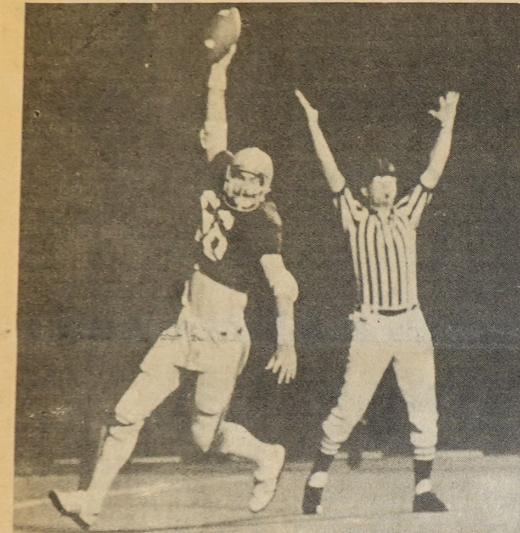
Joyce says that at her school, North Jr. High, in Joplin, there is no gymnastic program. But she has attended the gymnastic program of the Joplin YWCA where she learned tumbling, had an opportunity to learn functions on the balance beam and exercises on the parallel bars.

"My favorite is the bars, but I am better at tumbling. I guess I just need to concentrate my efforts in the area of the bar exercises. Joyce explains. "Presently I'm working on a much smaller goal, to be a cheerleader here at North next year, but I'm still looking forward to the Olympics someday. I'm only twelve," she said.

Joyce's father states, "The percentage of Joyce's returning to her brace is small now, but not impossible. We're just grateful that she's done this well."

This summer Joyce has learned to rappel and her father taught her to water ski. "She's back to gymnastics and we are all really proud of her," states her twin brother, John. "Ya know she's really worked hard and has been lucky!"

It may be luck, but Joyce doesn't think so. She believes, "It's nice to know that miracles really can happen. Miracle number one, I can walk, run, and be normal. Miracle number two is what I'm working for now, my future, and the Olympics!"



TIGHT-END BRENT Cook and a referee agree on their evaluation of Cook's reception of a pass from quarterback Rusty Shelley, during

last Saturday's game against the Washburn State Ichabods. Cook is a 6'2", 185 pound junior from California, Mo.

Ichabods lose!

By DAVID PATTERSON

On a clear, cool evening in a locally televised game, the Missouri Southern Lions proved they are still one of the leading teams in the CSIC by beating the Washburn State Ichabods, 38-21.

After losing the week before in the mud at Wayne State, the Lions showed excellent poise in coming from behind early in the game. "Every player on the squad contributed to this important victory," commented Coach Jim Frazier, whose Lions looked impressive before a home crowd of 4,500.

The Lions fell behind early in the contest when the Ichabods intercepted a Rusty Shelley pass and set up shop in Southern territory. The first score of the game came a few plays later as Washburn scored from two yards out.

AFTER THE KICK-OFF, the two teams exchanged punts, and Southern ended up with the ball on their 42 yard line. Using his backs and receivers, as well as running the ball himself, Shelley engineered a near-perfect scoring drive with Larry Barnes going in for the score from two yards out.

Not to be outdone, the Ichabods came right and scored a few plays later. That play was set up by an outstanding catch by Washburn's Mike Keely. Going high in the air he took a pass from defensive back Kent Newby, coming down on the two-yard line.

At that point, Southern fans were wondering if Wayne State had taken something out of the Lions. They had lost the week before in a hard-fought battle and this game with Washburn was a must-win if Southern wanted to keep their conference hopes alive.

But the "wild bunch" rekindled the enthusiasm as Kevin Gundy intercepted a Washburn pass that brought the crowd to its feet.

With Washburn taking away the outside running of Barnes, Shelley used the inside running of John Holland to set up a touchdown pass to tight-end Brent Cook, tying the score.

THE ICHABODS GOT

NOWHERE on their next possession

and Southern took over, deep in their own territory.

Barnes, who scored four times (setting a new record), was used to his maximum on the ensuing 90-yard drive. Running over and around defenders, he had his best night in a Southern uniform. He ended the game with 293 yards total offense, rushing 18 times for 80 yards. He caught five passes for 168 and alertly picked up a fumble, carrying it 45 yards to end his evening.

The first half ended with Southern leading 21-14. But the game was still in doubt. "Well, I wonder if Southern can pull it out," was the comment of one fan. This was a credit to the Washburn team, who looked impressive on its two scoring drives.

Not much happened, until midway in the third quarter when Barnes made an electrifying pass interception and run that covered 71 yards and put the Lions out in front to stay.

Washburn didn't give up, however, and scored its final tally on its next possession. The Ichabod touchdown was set up by a fluke pass, reception that bounced off a Southern defender and into the hands of a diving Washburn receiver on the two-yard line. But the Lions defense never laid down and held the Ichabod's explosive offense scoreless the remainder of the game.

BARNES SCORED ON another great reception and the two-point conversion was executed perfectly on Shelley pass to a diving Bob Richmond in the end-zone. Southern's final score of the night came on a 35-yard field goal by Harve Derrick.

The Lion offense compiled 451 total yards, 262 on the ground and 189 in the air. The balanced running attack was evident with Holland rushing for 94 yards and Shelley carrying the ball for 64. This was Southern's best game of the season. Coming from behind with impressive ground controlling drives that led to touchdowns and the defense using the big plays to stop a powerful offense.

Short fall season ends for golfers

By RON KEMM

Chart Sports Reporter

Missouri Southern Lions' golf team have ignored the cool, crisp weather of October to finish up the short, fall season.

Brightened by the addition of several new prospects, the team has performed well in early competition. According to coach Doug Landrith, all of the golfers are turning in respectable scores. This year's team consists of Larry Clay, Nick Crim, Ray Gregg, Danny Heater, Dave Hubbard, Bob McKay, Scott Pennington, John Prange, Chris Schwartz, Randy Sohosky and Joe Vogel.

THE LIONS HAVE competed in three tournaments thus far and possibly one more next week. In the Lions' first match on September 23, they traveled to Warrensburg and finished seventh out of the 14 teams entered. Joe Vogel was Southern's medalist finishing the par 71 course with a 73.

On September 30, the Lions traveled to Lawrence, Kan. where they finished sixth out of 16 at the Baker University Invitational. Columbia College and Central Missouri State University both finished with identical 311 totals. Missouri Southern compiled a 322 total, one behind Washburn University. John Prange carded a 78 on the par 72 course for Southern's medalist honors. Randy Sohosky was close behind with a 79.

Although the fall season is relatively short, it is basically helpful in developing the team for spring. The Lion golfers have a lot of potential and will be anxious for the spring season to roll around again.

The Lions hosted a tournament on October 7 at Briarbrook Country Club in which 12 teams were en-

tered. Coach Landrith said that Park College was in the process of organizing a tournament scheduled for October 17. If the Lions are able to attend, it will be their final match for the season.

COACH LANDRITH FELT that the new prospects were giving the team a big lift.

"Joe Vogel was a walk-in and he has done a real fine job for us. Larry Clay and Chris Schwartz are great students who also help out. Chris was the number four player on his team that went to the Nationals last year," he commented.

Coach Landrith also noted that the freshmen were looking real good and coming up with good scores.

"The freshmen look encouraging and I think it's the best group that Southern has had in quite some time," he said.

COMPARED TO LAST year, Coach Landrith feels that Southern has a better competitive squad. Last year the team consisted of only six members; however, this year there are 11 people competing for the open positions which compels them to work harder.

Although the fall season is relatively short, it is basically helpful in developing the team for spring. The Lion golfers have a lot of potential and will be anxious for the spring season to roll around again.

Olympics goal of 12 year old

By B.J. CAWYER

Chart Staff Reporter

The Olympic goals set by one young athlete, Joyce Ann Thurman, may be partially responsible for her "miraculous" recovery.

The goals young athletes set today are set high and often at a very early age. Because of this and circumstances, many of these goals are never reached. This was not to be the case for Miss Thurman. She set out in 1973 at age eight to become a famous gymnast, with the hope of someday going to the Olympic games and participating in the uneven parallel bars competition.

Joyce states, "I was really little when I decided I wanted to be good. I've wanted to be a gymnast, ever since I can remember."

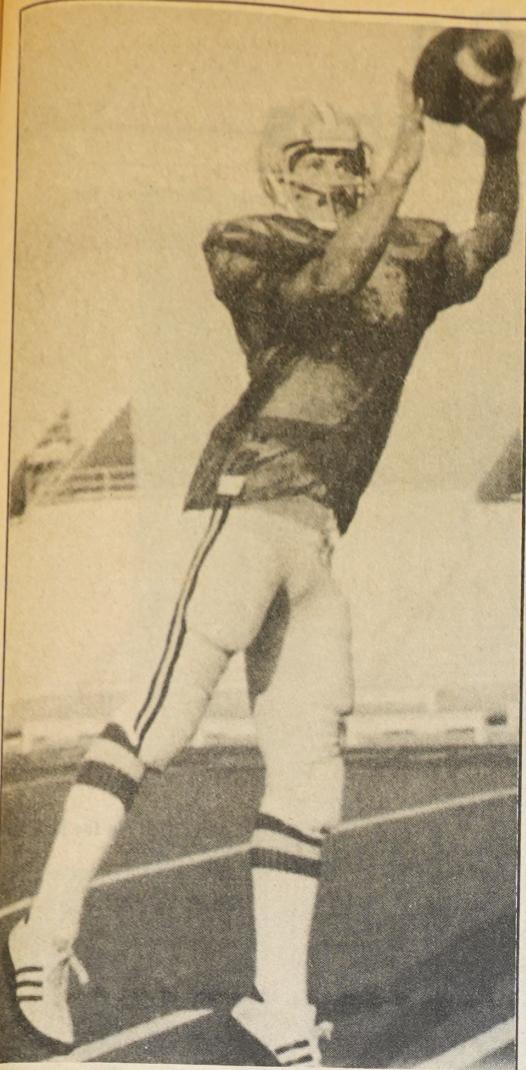
But many things can happen to prevent even the most dedicated and talented youngsters from reaching their goals. This is what happened in Joyce's case.

In late September of 1974, while riding home from school on her bicycle, she hit a rock which caused her left leg to flip and twist, catching the bars of the bike.

"I was carried home by our neighbor, Bill Sparlin. The wreck happened a block from my home," Joyce states, adding, "We waited about four or five hours before I was taken to the hospital. At first my parents didn't think I had broken anything, but by ten p.m. that night my leg appeared twisted and the pain was more severe, so I was taken to the hospital at Webb City, Mo."

Joyce spent two days in the Webb City Hospital in a body cast and then an x-ray revealed the leg to be mis-set resulting in a tedious surgery at St. John's Hospital in Joplin. After the surgery she spent over one month in traction and in anticipation of her release from the hospital.

"I was finally dismissed, it wasn't bad enough to be on the crut-



KENT NEWBY

Newby says Lions ready for anybody

By STAN HERRIN

Associate Editor

"We'll be ready for anybody throwing," vowed Kent Newby, Missouri Southern's corner back. "That's my job. That's what I'm there for."

Newby, a senior, feels some have criticized the Southern secondary. "We are strong everywhere," he said, "and we've got some good people in the secondary."

OF MISSOURI SOUTHERN Newby, a home-town boy, said, "I like it a lot. I've made a lot of close friends—they all like to play football. There's a real good team effort and real good leadership."

"I think the coaches here are better than the Coffeyville ones. They have a better outlook on the team," Newby said. "There are not that many individuals—it's all team oriented."

Even the so-called stars of the team? "They're treated like everybody else," said Newby. "We don't really have any standouts. Some may lead more than others...."

ONE IN A FAMILY of six, Newby started football in the YMCA in fourth grade. Later he graduated from Joplin Memorial with all-conference and honorable mention all-state under his belt as a running back, and suddenly found himself switched to defense at Coffeyville.

"Now I enjoy playing both offense and defense. But it took me a while to appreciate defense," Newby said. "The more you play it the more you see it as a challenge."

After two years at junior college, the Lions acquired Newby, and he was reunited with two old friends, John Cupp and Rick Hamm. "We've been together quite a while," said Newby.

It's not all work

By LONNIE BYRD

Chart Staff Reporter

Jimmy Sandoval is one of many students who work all summer to pay for college costs. Says Sandoval, "The sacrifice is well worth it."

Sandoval spent his summer working for a privately-owned contracting business, he said. "The job I had this summer helped me prepare for the football team here at Southern, as my work consisted of several different jobs: sandblasting, house remodeling, masonry, roofing, painting, water blasting, and tree service.... The blasting, and tree service.... The jobs were challenging sometimes, but I'm still alive."

Working has helped him in ways other than financially, he said. "Football is a love of mine and the job really helped my muscles."

ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES of being a native of Joplin might be an easier time of adjusting, according to Newby. "I went through that at Coffeyville. Kis would get homesick and quit. But they fit into the community better here."

A not-so-fond memory for Newby was the 1976 Washburn game, in which he broke his ankle and tore some ligaments while covering a kickoff. "I'm not real sure what happened," said Newby. "It didn't hurt very bad. It felt like a bad sprain. But when the doctor x-rayed it, they found out I'd messed it up a little."

JIM WRIGHT HELPED rehabilitate me. He put me on a program—isometrics—for two months. I played spring ball last year."

Majoring in PE, Newby hopes to coach a high school team near this area.

Camping, listening to music, and being outdoors are among Newby's favorite pastimes. But football has denied him one lifelong ambition that is about to be fulfilled: "After I finish playing, I'm going to go skiing—maybe this spring break."

EMPORIA STATE, although primarily a control team, may test that theory tomorrow.

"They're an improved ballclub," said Newby. "They've got their program turned around. And they've got Zickefoose."

Not that Newby, a senior, has any lack of confidence in Lion football.

One of the reasons for his transfer from Coffeyville Junior College, according to Newby, was Southern's football program. "It's the best small college football team around here....probably in the country," Newby continued. "People still have to beat us. And I think we're up to any challenge anybody gives us."



SOCER VETERAN CHUCK Valentine toes a kick downfield in a match against Forest Park Junior College of St. Louis. Valentine, a senior, has played with the Missouri

Southern soccer Lions for the past four years and is close to breaking a school scoring record. (Chart photo by Clark Swanson)



JUNIOR LINK JOE Angeles kicks a ball downfield in action against Forest Park Junior College. The

Lions came from behind in the second half to win, 5-2. (Chart photo by Clark Swanson)

'Hard-nosed defense' awaits Emporia State

By STAN HERRIN

Associate Editor

Missouri Southern will use "a good, hard-nosed defense, a wide-open offense, and work hard on the keying game" against Emporia State Saturday, according to head coach Jim Frazier.

"Defensively we're playing good football. Last week we were number one in the nation on defense. And we were number two on offense until the Wayne State game," said Frazier. "We'll just play our defensive game and let the offense flex its wings."

Emporia does not figure to be a pushover, however. "They just came off of a big win over Doane college. They're young offensively and defensively...however, they're predominantly a junior team," said Frazier.

"They are a run the ball, control, not wide-open, eat up the clock kind of team," said Frazier. "They play good defense and they have one of

the top running backs in the conference."

Southern could potentially have problems with tailback Greg Zickefoose, conference player of the week during the last of September. "Their offense is built on Zickefoose," said Frazier.

Defensively, Emporia is "solid" with John Zigger, defensive end. "He's a quality defensive end—an outstanding defensive end," said Frazier.

"Their problems seem to be in the quarterback position...their quarterbacks have been hurt...injury problems," said Frazier, and added, "We're in pretty good shape. Bob Campbell hurt his knee, and Brian Bricke's wrist is broken—he'll be out for six weeks. Other than that, just the 'owees', cuts and bruises that go with a quality brand of football."

Emporia State will host the Lions at 2 p.m. tomorrow for their homecoming.

Soccer takes full attention

By CLARK SWANSON

Chart Sports Reporter

Once in a while comes a person who is totally dedicated to a cause, and Missouri Southern is lucky enough to have a person of this stature in the Lion soccer program. Presently, Chuck Valentine is chasing the school scoring record of 41 goals and is 10 short of breaking it.

"I should make it this year, but I won't if I play like I did at Rockhurst," Valentine stated.

VALLENTINE IS ONE of the most outstanding soccer players to ever attend Southern, but he is the first to admit that he isn't the best player on this year's squad. "I used to be one of the best, but because of my injuries last year, the others caught up with me and many are just as good now."

Valentine, however, maintains a certain sense of confidence and determination. "I guess because I'm a senior and this is my last year, I try a bit harder...I want to win the district before I have to leave," he said.

Chuck has played soccer since the time when it was a club sport. "I remember when we had to pay our own hotel bill because the school wouldn't fund us. We were broke most of the time and had to raise our own money," he explained.

SINCE THAT TIME Soccer has

attained varsity status and Valentine has matured into one of the team's most experienced players.

"I really don't think of myself as a leader. The real leader, I think, is Cary Maloney, because he went to high school with most of the younger guys. Another reason is that I lose respect because I work for Bodon in the language lab," Valentine stated.

But he had nothing but praise for Coach Hal Bodon. "Bodon is the best coach I've ever had and undoubtedly made soccer possible for Missouri Southern." He jokingly added, "He is a good PR man, but you've got to watch him, though, because he has a tendency to stretch the truth."

I GUESS THE ONLY other subjects I have interest are my girl friend and my school work," he mused.

Valentine feels the team has a tough schedule ahead, but could make it into a strong conference position.

The way it works is that your teams make the playoffs. Rockhurst is in for sure. We'll have to fight for one of the other positions. I think, though, if we can play Rockhurst on our team we could beat them.

He concluded, "We've got more talent on this team than we have had for years."

Lions lose 1-0 to UM St. Louis

Missouri Southern lost another heartbreaker in soccer last weekend to UMSL, 1-0. The game, which was played in St. Louis, was decided by an indirect free kick made by St. Louis' Mark Buchler with 1:26 left in the first half.

The call, which was similar to the one that cost Missouri Southern the Columbia game, was called against fullback Robert Longiro. "Both players were going for the ball. I didn't see any obstruction on the play. It's disappointing to lose a game like that because both teams played extremely hard," said Coach Hal Bodon.

Again, as in past games, Missouri Southern's defense was in tip-top shape. "Had it not been for that goal, they would have had a difficult time scoring against us. Our defense really played tough. But, of course, they played excellent defense too," said Bodon.

All of our fullbacks — Cary Maloney, Ron and Tim Behnen and Rob Longiro — played extremely well," said Bodon. "Rick Ruzick played an excellent game. I am disappointed that we didn't win, but I can't fault the play of our young men. They played extremely hard."

Lady Lions win three

Missouri Southern's Lady Lions started the CSIC conference race in perfect fashion by winning all three matches of a conference volleyball quadrangular. The victories boosted Gerry Albin's spikers to an 8-3 season record and started the conference race at 3-0.

Southern's spikers edged Pittsburgh 16-14 and 15-4, overpowered Wayne State 15-6 and 15-7 and needed three games to subdue scrappy Washburn 15-13, 14-16 and 15-4. Washburn was previously undefeated in five conference starts.

In earlier matches the pass-set-spike crew swept Drury 15-9, 15-6 and 15-0 and 15-1, 15-1 and 15-11. In a six-team tourney at Kansas State University, Southern upended Missouri-Kansas City 15-3 and 15-11, split a pair with Emporia State 8-13 and 15-3, and dropped two games each to Kansas State 5-15, 7-15. Northern Iowa 11-15, 11-13, and powerful Graceland 3-15, 12-15. The split with Emporia was not counted as a match, giving the Lady Lions a 1-3 mark for the event.

John Brown and Evangel became the next victims of Lion power. The former fell 15-4, 15-6 and 15-0, while the Crusaders were 15-1, 15-7 and 15-3 losers. Southwest Baptist dropped a best-three-out-of-five match to the Lady Lions 15-4, 15-7 and 15-6, to give the victors a 9-3 season record.

Injured and out for the rest of the season are Martha Carr and Lori Hanson. Hanson underwent knee surgery last week to repair torn cartilage.

BECKY KNUST SHOWS her serving form in a women's volleyball game against John Brown University. The Lions won the matches, 15-4, 15-6, and 15-0.

You've got a good head on your shoulders. A nice place to live. You've got a decent job, or at least it's going to be someday. Maybe you've even got a couple bucks in the bank. And plans, you've got plenty of them. Life is just a bowl of cherries, right? Except it's not. Something's missing. And you're beginning to come up empty. Getting out of bed used to be easy, now it's not anymore. And you've begun to look at yourself, right to the inside, and you're asking, is that all there is? Well, it's not, you know. Not even close.

Their problems seem to be in the quarterback position...their quarterbacks have been hurt...injury problems," said Frazier, and added, "We're in pretty good shape. Bob Campbell hurt his knee, and Brian Bricke's wrist is broken—he'll be out for six weeks. Other than that, just the 'owees', cuts and bruises that go with a quality brand of football."

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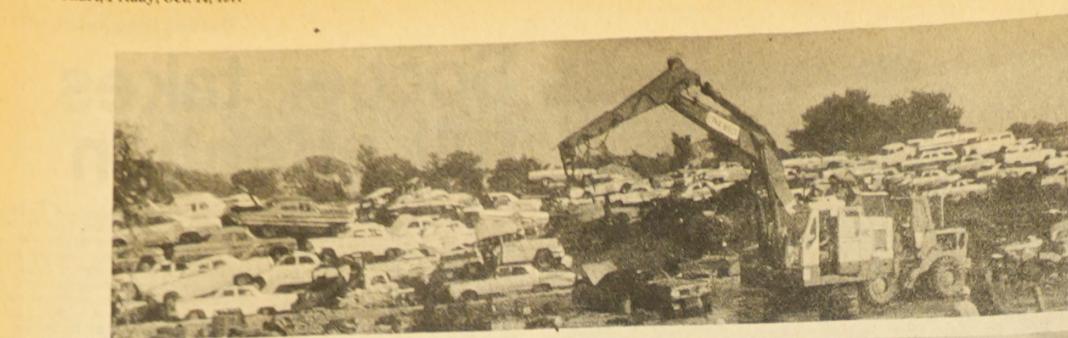
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Big Bashes

... occur daily at Omer Carothers, Inc.,
Joplin's recycling center.



photos
by Joe Kupchin

